The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII......NO. 7175. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WHITE LEAGUE REBELS

RESULT OF THE MASS-MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

ABDICATION OF GOV. KELLOGG DEMANDED—HE REFUSES TO RECEIVE ANY COMMUNICATION—THE CROWD INSTRUCTED TO GO HOME FOR THEIR ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND RETURN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—In response to a call for a mass-meeting in Canal street, this morning, to protest against the seizure of arms of private citizens, men began to assemble about 10 o'clock, and by 11 o'clock the broad sidewalks of the great thoroughfare were filled for several squares. Many stores were closed, and there seems to be a very general suspension of business. At noon an address was delivered from the base of the Clay Statue. The meeting adopted resolutions requesting the immediate abdication of Gov. Kellogg, and a committee consisting of R. H. Marr, Chairman, Jules Tuyes, Samuel Chopin, Samuel Bell, and J. M. Seixas, was appointed to wait upon the Governor. The meeting meanwhile awaited their report.

The committee called at the executive office about noon. The Governor not being present, Brigadier General Dibble, of the Governor's staff, received the delegation. Mr. Marr, as spokesman, said they had called as a committee to communicate with the Governor. Gen. Dibble said he would convey the intelligence to the Governor. After a brief absence he returned and made a reply, which at the request of Mr. Marr was reduced to writing, as follows:

"I have communicated with the Governor, and he directs me say to you that he must decline to receive any communication from a committee appointed by the mass-meeting assembled on Canal street. He does so, I am instructed to say, because he has definite and accurate information that there are now assembled several large bodies of armed men in different parts of the city, who are met at the call which convened the mass-meeting which you represent. He regards this as a menace, and he will receive no communication under such circumstances. He furthermore directs me to say that should the people assemble peaceably, without menace, he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication from them, or entertain any petition addressed to the Government. I have received and answered you, gentlemen, as a member of his staff.

(Signed,) HENRY C. DIBBLE,
Brigadier and Judge Advocate General, Louisiana State Militia."

To which Mr. Marr orally replied as follows:

"We repeat that there are no armed rioters, there are no armed men on Canal street, so far as we know. We came on a mission of peace, and we believe that if the Governor had acceded to the proposition we brought to-day, which was to abdicate, it would have pacified the people of Louisiana, and might or would have prevented violence or bloodshed. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to pledge to him no violence in person and property, and we feel in a position, on the contrary, to assure him that there should be perfect immunity to both."

The substance of the foregoing reply was subsequently, by Mr. Marr's request, reduced to writing by the Governor's private secretary, and handed to him to read at the mass meeting.

Gen. Dibble, on the part of the Governor, replied:

"I have to repeat what I said before, that while there may be no armed men on Canal street, there are armed bodies within a short distance assembled on the same call as your mass meeting."

The committee then retired, and soon after reported the result of this interview to the meeting. The people were then advised to go home, get their arms and ammunition, and return to assist the White League, who were then under arms, to execute plans that would be arranged for them.

The people then quietly dispersed. Afterward quite a large number formed in procession and marched up Camp street.

Two companies of United States troops arrived this morning, and Marshal Packard reports a regiment on the way from Holly Springs, Miss., for this city.

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

A BOGUS LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ISSUES A PROCLAMATION TO ARM—THE CONSPIRATORS ALREADY SECRETLY ARMED, ATTACK THE POLICE—MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14.—An extra edition of the *Bulletin*, issued at 4 o'clock P. M., contains the following proclamation;

To the People of Louisiana:

For two years you have borne with patience and fortitude a great wrong. Through fraud and violence the Government of your choice has been overthrown and its power usurped. Protest after protest, appeal after appeal to the President of the United States and to Congress have failed to give you the relief you had a right under the Constitution to demand. The wrong has not been repaired. On the contrary, through the instrumentality of partisan Judges you are debarred from all legal remedy. Day by day taxation has been increasing with costs and penalties amounting to the confiscation of your property, your substance squandered, your credit ruined, resulting in the failure and bankruptcy of your valued institutions. The right of suffrage is virtually taken from you by the enactment of skillfully-devised Registration and Election laws. The judicial branch of your Government has been stricken down by the conversion of the *posse comitatus* of the Sheriff to the use of the usurper, for the purpose of defeating the decrees of the courts; his defiance of the law, leading him to use the very force for the arrest of the Sheriff while engaged in the execution of a process of the court. To these may be added a corrupt and vicious Legislature, making laws in violation of the Constitution for the purpose of guarding and perpetuating their usurped authority; a Metropolitan Police, paid by the City, under the control of the usurper, quartered upon you to overawe and keep you in subjection. Every public right has been denied, and, as if to goad you to desperation, private arms are seized and individuals arrested. To such extremities are you drawn that manhood revolts at any further submission. Constrained from a sense of duty, as the legally-elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, acting Governor, in the absence of Gov. McEnery, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, calling upon the militia of the State, embracing all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, without regard to color or previous condition, to arm and assemble under their respective officers for the purpose of driving the usurpers from power.

Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of September, 1874. (Signed) D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1874.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Gen. Frederick N. Ogden is hereby appointed Provisional General of Louisiana State Militia. He will at once assume command, and organize into companies, regiments, and battalions.

No. 2.—Gen. Ogden will report names of staff, regimental, and company officers to this department, forthwith, to be commissioned.

By command of D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant-Governor, and Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Louisiana State Militia.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14, 1874.

To the Colored People of the State of Louisiana:

In the grand movement now on foot against the enormities of the rule of Kellogg's usurpation, rest assured that no harm is meant toward you, your property, or your rights. Pursue your usual avocations, and you will not be molested. We war against the thieves, plunderers, and spoilers of the State, who are involving your race and ours in common ruin. The rights of the colored, as well as of the white race, we are determined to uphold and defend.

(Signed,) D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant Governor, acting Governor and Commander in Chief of the Louisiana State Militia.

HOW THE CONSPIRACY WORKED.

The people seem to have responded with alacrity to the advice given them by Dr. Beard, one of the speakers at the Canal street meeting. By 3 o'clock P. M. armed men were stationed at the intersection of all the streets on the south side of Canal street, from the river to Claiborne street. About 4 P. M. a body of the Metropolitans, numbering about 500, with cavalry and artillery appeared at the head of Canal street, and took position. Gen. Longstreet, who was commanding, accompanied by an orderly, then rode up and down Canal street, ordering the armed citizens to disperse. Some desultory firing soon after occurred along Canal street, and some few casualties are reported on both sides. The Metropolitans are reported to have broken at the first fire, the citizens capturing one piece of artillery.

BARRICADES.

The citizens are now building a barricade along Poydras street, having already captured the City Hall and taken possession of the fire alarm telegraph. The police telegraph lines are worked by a battery from the City Hall and have been detached therefrom, rendering them useless. There is one company of United States troops here, but they remain at the Custom House, spectators of the lively scene being enacted in front of them. The State authorities seem to have great confidence in their ability to deal with what they term an armed mob, and say that unless the people disperse there will be bloody work to-night.

Barricades are erected on all the streets leading from Canal, between Poydras and Canal, and the people's party hold all that portion of the city above Canal. The Metropolitans are massed in and around Jackson square and St. Louis Hotel.

A SHARP FIGHT—FIFTY KILLED.

There was quite a sharp fight at the river end of Canal street about 4 o'clock. The number killed is estimated by some as high as fifty, and many wounded. Capt. J. M. West, a printer and well-known newspaper correspondent, and E. A. Toledano, were killed on the citizens' side. A number of Metropolitans are reported killed, and Gen. Badger severely wounded. The colored men, of which the Metropolitan Brigade was largely composed, broke and ran upon the first fire, leaving their white comrades, a number of whom were killed and wounded.

Casualties will be reported as fast as they are ascertained.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 14—8 P. M.—The streets above Canal street are filled with armed citizens. The impression now prevails that no further attempt will be made by the Metropolitans to disperse their opponents who handled them so roughly this afternoon.

The city is remarkably quiet throughout, and no further conflict is apprehended before morning. Most of the barricades are made with street railroad cars.

Six or eight citizens and twenty or thirty Metropolitans were killed in the fight this afternoon, and many wounded on both sides.

THE PRETENSE FOR THE REBELLION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14.—The following is the call, signed by fifty business men and firms, under which the Canal street meeting of to-day assembled:

CITIZENS OF NEW-ORLEANS: For nearly two years you have been the silent but indignant sufferers of outrage after outrage, heaped upon you by an usurping Government. One by one your dearest rights have been trameled upon, until at last, in the supreme height of its insolence, this mockery of a republican government has dared even to deny you that right, so solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, which, in article two of amendments, declares that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed upon. In the same instrument, to whose inviolate perpetuity our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, it was also declared that even Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for redress of grievances. It now remains for us to ascertain whether this right any longer remains to us. We therefore call upon you, on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1874, to close your place of business, without a single exception, and, at 11 o'clock A. M., to assemble at the Clay Statue, on Canal street, and in tones loud enough to be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land, declare that you of right ought to be and mean to be free.

The Canal street meeting to-day adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, At a general election held in Louisiana on the 4th day of November, 1872, Jno. McEnery was elected Governor by a majority of nearly 10,000 votes over his opponent, William P. Kellogg, and D. B. Penn, Lieutenant Governor, by a majority of 15,000 over his opponent, C. C. Antoine; and, whereas, by fraud and violence, those defeated seized the Executive chair, and from time to time, by other irregular, fraudulent and violent acts, in the face of the report of the Committee of the Senate of the United States appointed to investigate the affairs of Louisiana, that the existing Government of the State is an usurpation, the result of a violent abuse of judicial functions and sustained by force. W. P. Kellogg has continued himself in power, to the gross wrong and outrage of the people of the State of Louisiana, and to the imminent danger of Republican institutions throughout the entire country; and, whereas, with a view to controlling and determining the results of the approaching election to be held in Louisiana in November next, he has, under an act known as the Registration act, and passed for the purpose of defeating the popular will, secured to himself and his party the power of denying registration to bona fide citizens, whose applications before the courts for a mandamus to compel the Assistant Supervisors to enroll and register them has been refused, the registration law, indeed, punishing courts if they dare to take cognizance of such appeals; and, whereas, by false and infamous misrepresentations of the feelings and motives of our people, he has received promise of aid from the Federal army placed at the order of the Attorney General of the United States, and subject to the calls of the United States Marshals, for the purpose of overawing our State and controlling the election; and whereas, in the language of the call for the meeting, "one by one our dearest rights have been trampled upon, and at last, in the supreme height of its insolence, this mockery of a Republican Government has dared even to deny that the right so solemnly guaranteed by the very Constitution of the United States, which, in article eleven of the amendments, declares that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed upon; be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm solemnly the resolutions adopted by the white people of Louisiana, in convention assembled, at Baton Rouge, on the 24th of August, 1874; that the white people of Louisiana have no desire to deprive the colored people of any rights to which they are entitled; that A. P. Kellogg is a mere usurper, and we pronounce him as such; that his government is arbitrary, unjust, and oppressive, and can only maintain itself through Federal interference; that the election and registration laws under which this election is being conducted were intended to perpetuate usurpation by depriving the people, and especially our naturalized citizens, of an opportunity to register and vote, and, therefore, in the name of the citizens of New-Orleans, now in mass-meeting, and of the people of the State of Louisiana, whose franchise has been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and all of whose rights and liberties have been outraged and trampled upon; we demand of W. P. Kellogg his immediate abdication.

Resolved, That a committee of five be immediately appointed by the chairman, who shall be a member of the said committee, to wait on Mr. W. P. Kellogg, to present to him these resolutions, to demand of him an immediate answer, and report the result of such interview to this meeting.

THE CASUALTIES.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14—11:32 P. M.—The following is a list of the casualties on the side of the citizens, as far as has been ascertained:

Killed—E. A. Talledano, Fred. Moreman, Dick Lindsey, Capt. J. M. West, Major J. K. Gourdain, and one Magazine street car driver.

Seriously wounded—F. Pallet, John Considine, John Kilpatrick, Major William E. Wells, and Samuel B. Newman.

Slightly wounded—E. Bozonier, Fidel Keller, W. J. Butler, and Mr. McNeleman.

Gen. Fred. Ogden's horse was killed under him, and the General was slightly injured from the fall, but remained on duty.

Gen. A. S. Badger, commanding the Metropolitans, received three buckshot wounds—one through the leg, one through the arm, and another through the body. His leg has since been amputated. The General, besides the gunshot wounds, received a heavy fall, his horse being killed under him.

REBEL REJOICING AT SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 14.—The action of the people of New-Orleans has been received with the greatest enthusiasm here and throughout the north of Louisiana. A meeting was held in this city to-night to take action upon the proclamation of Acting Governor Penn. Speeches were made by leading citizens of the parish, advising moderation and assuring the colored people that no violence was contemplated, and that their rights would be carefully respected. The undersigned were appointed a committee to telegraph the agent of the Associated Press at New-Orleans that while the movement in North Louisiana is complete, it will be bloodless. The Parish officials elected in 1872 will be installed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The militia will be organized at 12, noon.

(Signed,) W. B. EAGAN, J. C. MONCURE, A. H. LEONARD, } Committee.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS.

LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR THE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Louisiana Congressmen here state that the recent action of Kellogg's Police in New-Orleans in seizing arms supposed to be destined for the white leagues is based upon two State statutes. One is the General Election law; the other, a law relative to arms-bearing. In both of these laws very strict provisions are found prohibiting the use of arms by oath-bound organizations. These laws do not make it necessary that the arms should be entered on the manifest under false names, provided their destination can be discovered. Information has been received here showing that Kellogg's Police have seized no arms whatever, except such as were falsely entered upon the manifest as boots, shoes, and like commodities. The guns so entered under the general Customs laws might have been seized at the Custom-house, as such irregular entries are directly in violation of the revenue statutes. All of these guns were muskets, not shot-guns or fowling-pieces, and they were mostly of foreign make.

THE TENNESSEE KUKLUX.

DISCHARGE OF THE GIBSON COUNTY PRISONERS ON BAIL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 14.—The alleged Gibson County Kuklux were brought before United States Commissioner Garrett this morning, and released on a bond of $5,000 each for their appearance on Friday next.

FEDERAL AID INVOKED.

A REPLY BY THE PRESIDENT PROBABLY TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Intelligence comes from New-Orleans in such terms as justifies the assertion that Gov. Kellogg has called upon the President for Federal aid to support the State authorities in suppressing domestic violence, the Legislature not now being in session. Should the call reach the President to-morrow it may become a matter for Cabinet consideration, as he will not leave for Long Branch until to-morrow night.

ALABAMA.

STARTLING FACTS CONCERNING THE MURDER OF WHITE AND BLACK REPUBLICANS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14.—The *Courant* will print to-morrow morning a letter from Hon. Charles Hays, member of Congress from Alabama, in response to a note of inquiry from Gen. Hawley, which gives startling facts concerning the murder of white and black Republicans in Alabama. He gives only well authenticated facts, with names, dates, and localities, and introducing his narrative says: "I had fondly hoped that the reign of terror in the South was over, and that peace, good will, and prosperity might henceforth reign supreme. In this hope I am sadly disappointed, for candor compels me to say that to-day riots, murders, and assassinations of true friends of the Government are more common than they have been at any hour since Lee surrendered to Grant, and unless the strong arm of Federal power can avert the calamity can see nothing in the future save gloom and despair to the loyal men of the South, ruin to the material interests of the country and death to those of us who uphold the honor and integrity of the nation and counsel submission to the laws of the United States."

LAWLESSNESS IN KENTUCKY.

EFFORTS TO RESTORE ORDER IN BREATHITT COUNTY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—Sixty State Guards will leave Louisville on Wednesday morning by order of the Governor, for Breathitt County, about 200 miles east of this city, to clear the town of Jackson of outlaws, under the command of one Strong, who have possession of the place and rule the county. No court has been held there for many months, and the troops will remain to support the Judge through the term.

ELECTION AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 14.—The city election has resulted in one of the largest votes ever thrown in the city, and a Democratic victory. Moses H. Goodrich, (Dem.,) was elected Mayor by 12 majority over Frank W. Miller, (Rep.,) the present incumbent. Goodrich received 1,101 votes to 1,087 for Miller, and only 2 scattering. The Democrats have elected 6 Aldermen, and the Republicans 4. The Common Council is divided in the same proportion, 12 Democrats to 8 Republicans, so the Democrats have control of the city for the first time since 1858.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ABOUT 10,000—GAINS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 14.—The election in this city to-day passed off very quietly. It was evident last night that the Democrats had given up the battle, and that their only hope was that be the expert use of split tickets and the aid of the Temperance faction, who had put n nomination one of the Democratic nominees, to run in one Democrat as Representative to the Legislature. But even in this hope they were doomed to disappointment, as the Republicans put their shoulders to the wheel and elected the entire Republican ticket by a large majority, and a gain of one representative over last year. There was about a two-thirds vote thrown. The total vote being 2,502, against 2,248 last year, and 3,595 in 1872, when the vote was very full. The vote for Governor stands, Dingley 1,510, Titcomb 990. Last year, Dingley 1,079, Titcomb 1,120, Williams (Ind.) 49. Hersey, for Congress has 503 majority over Boynton, Dem. The Republican candidates for Representatives to the Legislature, Messrs. Wilson, Moses, and Wheelwright, are all elected by about the same majorities as the majority for Governor. The county ticket, as usual, will be Republican, and the Representatives to the Legislature for this part of the State will stand about as last year. On the Senator question Mr. Hamlin has a large majority of the Republican members of the House, while the Senate is overwhelmingly for him. The Republicans in this city feel much elated over their handsome day's work, and well they may.

EFFECT OF LOCAL ISSUES IN PORTLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—The State election to-day as a whole was very quiet, and in some sections there was on the part of the Republicans a very general contempt for local nominations, partially due to the Senatorial question, and in part to injudicious nominations. In consequence of this the Hon. F. N. Dow, of Portland, is defeated for State Senator by at least 400 majority, and Charles H. Haskell elected. Portland also returns three Democratic representatives and two Republicans. In this county the Democrats gain several representatives. It has been a very disagreeable day for doubtful candidates. Few returns have been received from the Congressional Districts, but the entire Republican delegation is elected by substantial majorities. Congressman Burleigh, of the First District, runs ahead of his ticket in his own county, (York,) largely. His majority will be 1,500. Frye, in the Second District, has 2,500. Speaker Blaine, in the Third District, runs far ahead of his ticket. His majority will run up toward 4,000. Hersey, in the Bangor District, will go well up to that figure. Hale also runs far ahead of his party ticket. His majority will foot up nearly 3,000.

Returns were received at the Portland *Press* office up to midnight from 154 towns, which give Dingley (Republican) for Governor 31,526, Titcomb 24,320, against 26,671 for Dingley and 20,079 for all others in 1873. The Legislature will be strongly Republican in both branches, though the Democrats and Independent Republicans have made some gains in the House, and possibly will have five of the thirty-one Senators.

THE DETAILED RETURNS.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—Portland gives Dingley, Republican, 1,898; Titcomb, Democrat, 1,737, against last lear, Dingley, 1,570; Titcomb, 930; scattering, 117; Republican majority 161, against 523 last year. The aggregate vote is 3,635 against 2,617 last year. The tickets are considerably mixed in regard to the candidates for county officers and the Legislature, and will not be sorted for some time. In Portland two Republican representatives are elected, W. W. Thomas, Jr., the Speaker of the House last year, and Charles A. Walden. These two were renominated. The three new men were defeated by split votes, and Nathan Cleaves, William G. Davis, and Daniel V. True, Democrats, and three very popular citizens, were elected. On the Senatorial ticket in the city the renominated candidates are ahead, but the new candidate, Fred. N. Dow, ran behind his ticket, Charles Haskell, Democrat, leading him 423 votes. The following returns are received and comparisons given with last year:

	—1874.— Dingley.	Titcomb.	—1873.— Dingley.	Titcomb.	Williams.
Cape Elizabeth	279	324	254	238	..
Sanford	181	186	171	164	..
Falmouth	105	113	108	16	1
Searboro	98	214	56	126	..
Cumberland	114	135	88	99	1
Portland	1899	1730	1570	930	115
Windham	226	170	190	105	7
Gorham	335	292	225	182	3
Deering	332	339	232	2 0	13
Brunswick	320	253	306	167	1
Skowhegan	408	163	530	137	28
Bingham	73	69	54	25	50
Solon	130	97	115	109	1
Anson	155	206	132	169	9
Madison	65	155	114	123	..
Narridgemark	154	165	98	147	36
Stark	83	117	76	94	11
Fairfield	248	186	133	101	39
Waterville	149	125	168	93	15
Winslow	210	84	114	50	..
W. Waterville	229	119	205	127	4
Belgrade	118	139	108	108	4
Sidney	149	127	85	61	1
Winthrop	248	109	246	132	62
Wales	28	33	40	58	..
E. Livermore	109	72	62	33	..
Farmington	371	66	381	240	3
Lewiston	837	603	684	381	16
Auburn	505	336	565	259	6
New Sharon	192	89	173	81	26
Temple	69	42	75	41	..
Wilton	192	64	179	61	..
New-Gloucester	50 maj.	..	164	134	4
Benton	112	130	103	109	..
Frankfort	54	154	52	157	..
Stockton	158	113	93	93	4
Searsport	161	66	207	69	..
Lincolnville	178	171	88	133	4
Augusta	819	593	666	339	30
Hallowell	262	121	177	54	..
Farmingdale	58	36	49	30	..
Gardiner	400	200	221	4	2
West Gardiner	168	51	103	21	..
Hollis	166	193	175	182	..
Alfred	119	96	117	96	..
West Brook	298	154	142	82	16
Lebanon	132	56	195	79	..
Duxton	281	327	276	301	..
Waterboro	201	170	194	158	..
Fifty towns	12375	9789	10824	7238	573

This gives a Republican majority of 2,786, against 3,014 last year. The aggregate vote in the fifty towns is 22,364, against 18,635 last year, this indicating that the aggregate vote this year will be 100,000, against 80,948; also, that the Republican majority, which was 9,530 last year, will be slightly reduced, perhaps, to below 9,000; but the proportion has been gradually creeping up with the latter towns, so that this is not to be depended upon until we get more returns.

In Cumberland County, Haskell, the Democratic candidate for Senator, leads Daw 1,100, showing that one of the four Senators will be a Democrat.

Roscoe G. Harding, the Democratic candidate for County Treasurer, will also be elected.

	—1874.— Dingley.	Titcomb.	—1873.— Dingley.	Titcomb.	Williams.
Frieburg	132	100	156	132	..
Standish	194	202	207	193	3
Biddeford	503	949	734	621	..
York	13 maj.	....	216	117	..
Baldwin	65	129	110	88	..
Bangor	1,659	990	1,079	1,120	49
Veazie	106	84	65	101	..
Orrington	140	40	127	25	..
Etna	88	28	93	16	..
Hawland	25	11	24	10	..
Stetson	22	54	67	65	19
Orland	231	116	140	116	..
Verona	5	25	4	29	..
Bucksport	341	178	286	133	..
Lincoln	185	81	125	63	..
Coslin	81	48	85	29	..
Greenbush	14	55	16	45	..
Milford	58	33	57	19	2
Vanceboro'	32	7	13	..	3
Oldtown	273	334	317	256	..
Orano	101	110	163	79	..
Kingman	42	5	41	13	..
Mattawamkeag	15	29	8	19	..
Winn	34	29	50	12	..
Calais	437	161	299	43	51
Houlton	278	119	215	125	43
Ludlow	56	18	28	19	1
Littleton	44	231	69	14	..
Monticello	51	19	44	34	..
New-Limerick	26	29	23	34	8
Hodgdon	63	75	48	69	4
Eastport	266	106	268	135	..
Bowdoinham	149	25	153	38	..
Fox Croft	131	49	122	48	..
Dexter	192	94	160	44	2
Newport	163	77	137	61	2
Ripley	37	54	41	45	1
Dove	131	47	182	95	..
Saugerville	80	100	58	87	1
St. Albans	137	116	133	30	40
Detroit	45	67	43	59	7
Milo	112	45	93	46	..
Sebec	10 maj.	..	74	23	..
Pittsfield	198	197	177	156	1
Palmyra	168	91	159	84	7
Clinoff	161	184	131	128	..
Freeport	216	136	191	113	..
Richmond	146	112	154	90	..
Perkins	13	..	8	1	..
Lubec	122	106	74	34	7
Pembroke	141	158	165	35	80
Perry	71 maj.	..	61	37	1
Robbinston	64 maj.	..	65	10	42
Dennisville	84	8	50	9	..
Edwards	53	12	43	4	9
East Machias	182	207	184	179	..
Plantation	..	16	..	13	..
Machias	195	100	182	49	19
Machiasport	78 maj.	..	33	57	3
Total vote of 110 towns	21,516	16,347	18,928	12,625	975

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—James W. North, Republican, and Gardiner C. Vose, Fusion, were elected to the Legislature in this district, the former by sixteen and the latter by twenty-five majority. Blaine had 873 and O'Brien 552. Blaine was largely ahead of the Governor's vote in the district.

The State Legislature is almost unanimously Republican in the Senate, and about three-fourths Republican in the House.

There has been a good deal of cutting on the ligislative tickets owing to the contest for the United States Senate.

THE MAJORITY BETWEEN 11,000 AND 12,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14—Midnight.—The election to-day passed off very quietly, there being no great excitement in the State. The Republicans have succeeded in carrying the State by an increased majority.

In 146 towns, Gov. Dingley, (Rep.) has 29,466 votes, and Titcomb, (Dem.) 22,573. Last year the same towns gave Dingley 25,071, and Titcomb 18,920, showing a net gain of between 700 and 800 for Gov. Dingley, and indicating a majority in the State of more than 11,000, against 9,520 last year.

The Republicans have carried all the five Congressional Districts with an aggregate majority probably exceeding 12,000.

Speaker Blaine runs considerably ahead of the Governor vote.

As nearly as can be estimated now, Mr. Burleigh carries the First District by over 1,000, Mr. Frye the Second by 2,500, Speaker Blaine the Third by 3,000, Mr. Hersey the Fourth by 2,500, Mr. Hale the Fifth by nearly 3,000.

SPEAKER BLAINE TO THE PRESIDENT.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—Speaker Blaine has just sent (at 10 P. M.,) the following dispatch to the President:

To President Grant, Washington, D. C.

The result of our election is in all respects satisfactory. We have carried every Congressional District, have a majority, I think, in every county in the State, have chosen twenty-nine or thirty Senators to one by the Democrats, have elected three-fourths of the popular branch of the Legislature, and have given Gov. Dingley a majority, according to present appearances, of between 11,000 and 12,000, which is a handsome gain on last year's vote."

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TO-MORROW.

FEW ARRIVALS AT SYRACUSE—MEDIOCRE CHARACTER OF THE DELEGATES—THE SHREWD OLD HEADS INDISPOSED TO TAKE PART.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—There is a strange reluctance upon the part of the Democracy to put in an appearance at the place where, according to their own assertions, they are to name the next Governor of New-York. All the early evening trains from all parts of the State are now in, and not a single representative of the Canal Ring or the Tammany Ring can be found, with the exception of two forlorn and obscure individuals from New-York, who are understood to be in the interest of Tilden. What they are doing or what they can do in the absence of all material to work upon is past comprehension; but they are, in their own estimation at least, important personages, and have had their arrival chronicled in the Democratic organ. So far as can be judged at present, these preliminary agents of the wary politician of New-York are not likely to have plain sailing. In selecting delegates to the State Convention, this county declared in favor of Judge Church, so that local feeling will be against Tilden. Furthermore, it appears from the Buffalo *Courier* that Joe Warren has not given up the fight, but is still possessed with the idea that his favorite, Judge Church, can win. As there are many Democrats who are of the same opinion, it is not possible to quarrel with Warren's judgment that Wednesday is to be a fight day or a fête day. Nevertheless, the indications are clearly in favor of Tilden, and unless something extraordinary occurs to change the present outlook, he will be the Democratic nominee. There is no talk concerning the other places on the ticket, and it is impossible as yet to say anything about them.

There will be very few notables of the party among the list of delegates. Outside the city list there are not many who have ever been heard of before beyond their neighborhoods. There are, indeed, several men of mark and influence, like Amasa J. Parker, in the McEwen delegation, from Albany, but as they are not likely to be admitted, they do not count. Outside of these, many counties can be searched in vain for prominent names. Hon. Charles Wheaton comes from Dutchess. Delos DeWolf and Dewitt C. Littlejohn from Oswego; John C. Jacobs, from Kings; William Johnson, from Senaca, and John B. Haskin, from Westchester. Aside from these, there are hardly any who can pretend to even local prominence. The convention is to be mediocre in its personal character, and some of the Democratic organs are already beginning to make excuses for a fact which is so soon to be apparent, by averring that the young men of the party are being brought to the front. It is, however, suspected that the older and shrewder workers have good reasons for declining to take part in the affair.

LATER.—All the trains likely to bring delegates are now in, and they have brought hardly more than a score who have been attracted hither by the Democratic Convention. Among these Coroner Woltman is the sole representative from the City, and he is not a delegate. Senator Dayton, Mr. Manning, and J. Wesley Smith, all of Albany, are among the few other prominent arrivals. But scanty as the Democrats are, it is already apparent that the prospects of Mr. Tilden are not so rosy as his friends have painted them. The defeat of his ticket in Oneida, and the election of anti-Tilden delegates, has had a wonderful effect in stiffening the backbone of the countrymen, and it is already declared that it is impossible for him to get more than 150 delegates, even if he secures so many. Outside of the City it is said he has nothing certain but Delaware and Tompkins, while his native county, Columbia, sends a contesting delegation against him, headed by Senator Ray. But while it is claimed that Tilden's chances are slight, it is conceded that since the Albany conference Church has no chance at all, and it is therefore believed that some third man will be the choice of the Convention. Notwithstanding that he fell so innocently into the church trap at Albany, Judge Allen has some friends left; but it does not seem that he can get the nomination. As matters now stand, Senator Garson, of Buffalo, appears to be ahead; but a day or even an hour may totally change the situation. Allen C. Beach is suggested as a compromise candidate, but it does not appear possible that he can carry off the prize. All that is certain at this moment is, that there is a bitter feud between the Tilden and Church factions, which will probably result in the overthrow of both. It is the war of the rings over again inside the Democratic Party, and whatever may be the result, there is sure to be some soreness left behind it. Many delegates are expected by the early morning trains, and with their arrival it will be easy to approximate very closely to the actual result of the present muddle. But straws, in politics, more than in anything else, show which way the wind is blowing, and the straws all indicate just now the defeat of Tilden, and the nomination of a compromise candidate.

THE NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE PARTY—CONTENTION FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP — MR. PERRY RETIRES FROM THE CONTEST—STRONG OPPOSITION TO JUDGE BEDLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 14.—Trenton is filled to overflowing this evening with an exceedingly noisy crowd, who have assembled in the hope of being able to select a moderately respectable candidate for the Governorship, who will consent to allow his name to be used by the Democratic Party of New-Jersey. Up to a late hour this afternoon it was definitely understood that Nehemiah Perry, of Newark, would receive the nomination. It was known that he would be supported by a number of the counties in his vicinity, and it was confidently expected that the friends of Bird and Haight would in time see the folly of pressing their favorites, and would unite in sustaining him. This programme was beginning to assume definite shape, and the friends of Judge Bedle, who, until this morning, was considered the strongest candidate, were commencing to lose hope, when the publication of a card of withdrawal by Mr. Perry created no little astonishment and chagrin among his followers, and revived the drooping spirits of his opponents. The card in question reads as follows:

To the Democracy of New-Jersey:

Having received from many friends the flattering assurance that it would be advantageous to the Democratic Party for me to be a candidate for the Governorship of this State, I have up to the present time consented to the use of my name in that connection. I am now convinced that my continued candidacy will tend to produce dissension and discontent in the party at a time when harmony is essential to success. The course pursued by me as Mayor of the City of Newark, in enforcing the Sunday ordinances, has excited a personal hostility, and offended many who are influential at the primary meetings. Such a sentiment of zeal on the one side and hostility on the other has been created that I believe my withdrawal from the canvass will tend to harmonize the party and enable it to carry on the fall campaign free from animosities and embarrassing issues. I had rather do my duty in the position I now hold, and face the opposition my course may excite, than to seek the higher position of Governor, either at the expense of pledges neglected, or by seeking favor with opponents offended at my performance of duty. I consider the unity of the party paramount to mere personal gratification of a nomination, and with many thanks to the kind friends who have complimented me by their support, I hereby decline being any longer a candidate.

N. PERRY.

SEPT. 14, 1874.

Up to 10 o'clock to-night the above epistle was considered as conclusive evidence that the empty honor of the Democratic nomination would be conferred upon Judge Bedle. Shortly after the hour named, however, a number of those who were opposed to him met in caucus at the State Street Hotel and organized a movement having for its object the selection of any standard-bearer other than Bedle. Later the movement assumed larger proportions, and near midnight some sixty delegates had pledged themselves to support, if there was any possibility of ultimate success, either Bird or Haight. Speeches were made by delegates from Cumberland, Hunterdon, Monmouth, and Passaic, in which Bedle was denounced as a traitor to his party, and as unworthy the support of the Democrats of New Jersey.

The movement is still growing. The Perry men are rapidly coming into it, and a large meeting of those opposed to the Judge will probably be held to-morrow morning before the Convention. Ex-Governor Randolph, who is here in the interest of Bedle, and other friends of that gentleman profess the greatest contempt for the Bird-Haight movement, and pretend to believe that their candidate will be nominated by a very large majority, if not without a dissenting vote. These are the public expressions of the Randolph clique. It can be stated on good authority, however, that the Ex-Governor, on hearing of the opposition caucus, sent out agents to ascertain who were engaged in it, and upon being told of the dimensions it had reached found it necessary to call upon many of his supposed adherents for renewed pledges of support. The Democrats have evidently lost heart, and are becoming demoralized. They are divided among themselves, and although it is probable that Judge Bedle will be nominated to-morrow, at the polls he will find his most bitter opponents in the ranks of those whom he expects to sustain him.

ARKANSAS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Sept. 14.—The Republican State Convention meets to-morrow. A large number of delegates have already arrived. It is generally thought they will put no ticket in the field to vote for at the ensuing election on the new Constitution.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EX-GOV. BULLOCK DECLINES A NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 14.—The *Gazette* will print this afternoon a reply from Ex-Gov. Bullock to Hon George M. Rice and 300 others, who asked him to accept a nomination for Congress. The Governor again courteously declines.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—In the pigeon-shooting match between C. H. Bogardus, of Chicago, and James Ward, of Toronto, Canada, the former was victor by a score of 95 to 88.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MAINE-ET-LOIRE.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Partial returns have been received from the election for Member of the Assembly in the Department of Maine-et-Loire. So far as canvassed the vote stands thus:

Compte de Maillé (Republican)	36,000
M. Bruas, (Government candidate, supporting the Septennate)	32,000
M. Berger (Bonapartist)	12,000

The above includes returns from all important towns of the Department.

It is probable that the election will result in no choice, and that another will have to be held.

The Compte de Maillé is the present member for Maine-et-Loire.

TRIAL OF SUPPOSED ACCOMPLICES IN THE BAZAINE ESCAPE.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The trial of the alleged accomplices in Bazaine's escape began at Grasse to-day. Col. Villette and MM. Doineau, Marci, and Barrat are charged with aiding and abetting the evasion, and Gigoux, Plantin, Le Francois, and Le Terne with negligence. The witnesses examined to-day testified in a decidedly contradictory manner as to the possibility of the Marshal's descent by the rope. The court adjourned until to-morrow.

NO CHOICE IN MAINE-ET-LOIRE—THIERS GOING TO ITALY—THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The voting in the Department of Maine-et-Loire has resulted in no election. The following are the full returns:

De Maille, (Republican)	45,000
Bruas, (Government candidate)	26,000
Berger, (Bonapartist)	25,000

A second ballot is ordered for the 27th inst. It is understood that M. Berger will formally withdraw from the contest to-morrow. The Republicans are elated over the prospects of success.

Ex-President Thiers is going to Italy on a two months' tour.

Jules Simon is about to open a political campaign in the south of France. He is announced to make speeches at Avignon, Montpelier, and Toulouse.

SPAIN.

REPORTED MUTINY IN THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

LONDON, Sept. 15—5:30 A. M.—A *Times* special dispatch from Hendaye, France, says it was reported there from Spain that the Republican troops had mutinied against Gen. Laserna, the newly-appointed Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, and cheered for Gen. Moriones, whose restoration they demanded.

The *Standard's* correspondent telegraphs from Madrid that Gen. Laserna is concentrating his troops at Miranda, and expects to begin operations next week.

This report makes no mention of a mutiny.

GERMANY.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS AT DRESDEN.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Mr. Bancroft Davis has presented his credentials to the King of Saxony at Dresden, and returned to Berlin. He has taken a fine house on the Behren strasse, which he will make the rendezvous of Americans, and where he will give weekly soirées.

AUSTRIA.

INROAD OF MOLDAVIAN PEASANTS IN GALICIA AND TRANSYLVANIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—There is great excitement and indignation among the inhabitants of the Galician and Transylvania frontiers in consequence of a violation of territory by 600 Moldavian peasants, who forcibly crossed into the District of Czik. The Governor of the district telegraphed to Pesth for military aid.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

A SCHLESWIG DIFFICULTY LOOMING UP.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The *Standard* says that the Schleswig question is assuming a serious aspect in consequence of the daily expulsion of Danish subjects and the hostile tone of the German press. Public opinion will compel the Government to send a formal protest to Berlin, and ultimately to retaliate by the expulsion of German subjects from Danish soil.

BRAZIL.

ANNIVERSARY OF BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Dispatches from Rio Janeiro say that the celebration, on the 7th inst., of the anniversary of Brazilian independence was a very brilliant one, and attended with festivities, illuminations, and demonstrations.

NEW-YORK.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The following are the delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Erie County:

First District—George Chambers, Wm. Weston and Nicholas Wagner.

Second District—John Howell, Solomon Scheu, and Richard Forrester.

Third District—Wm. G. Fargo, Wm. Dorsheimer, and A. P. Lanning.

Fourth District—W. W. Grace, Henry B. Eldred, and Daniel Hoff.

Fifth District—Charles U. Brayton, Suley Blackney, and E. T. Harris.

It is conceded, in case Judge Church is not a candidate, the Erie County delegation is to unite for John Ganson.

PHILIPSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The following delegates were unanimously elected to the Democratic State Convention from Allegany County to-day: Hon. M. B. Champlain, Hon. E. D. Loveridge, Liberal, and E. W. Chamberlain.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The following are the delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Chemung County: Stephen T. Arnot, Samuel C. Taber, and Charles Hulett.

RIVERHEAD, Long Island, Sept. 14.—At the Democratic County Convention held here to-day H. A. Reeves, David Carll, and Henry Hyman were elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention. The sentiment of the convention was strongly in favor of Tilden for Governor.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Second Assembly District Democratic delegates to the State Convention from Oneida County are A. N. Bart, of Bridgewater; Rutger B. Miller, Jr., of Utica, and James C. Bronson, of Kirkland.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Judge A. C. Butts, (Liberal,) Hon. Frank Buckley, and G. M. Beebe have been elected delegates to the Syracuse Convention from Sullivan County.

AN INDIAN RAID—A DISPATCH FROM GEN. KING.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 14.—There is no further news from the Indians who raided from Brady Island to-day. It is supposed they were Sioux. The Indians on the reservation have expressed a determination to hunt buffalo on Republican River this Fall. This is a violation of the treaty, and will possibly cause trouble.

A dispatch from Gen. King, at Fort Laramie, says a good reservation has been found, having plenty of grass and wood, and a spring of water discharging 300 gallons hourly.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S CASE.

THE GOVERNOR DECLINES TO REMOVE HIM.

ACTION OF THE MAYOR CONDEMNED—THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS ON THE POWER OF APPOINTMENT—GOV. DIX'S DECISION IN FULL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Sept. 14, 1874.

In the matter of the charges against William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York.

It has been customary, in cases of accusation against public officers with a view to their removal under the authority confided by the Constitution and laws to the Chief Magistrate of the State, to direct an inquiry into the truth of the charges against them by the examination of witnesses before a County Judge or some other person designated for the purpose. In this case I deemed it due to the office of Chief Magistrate of the first City in the State to await his answer before proceeding any further. The answer when received seemed to me to render such an inquiry needless, and it was not, in fact, desired either by the accusers or the accused. The principal facts, which constitute the gravamen of the accusation, are not in dispute. They are admitted in the answer as fully as they are set forth in the charges, and it only remains for the Executive to determine whether they constitute a proper case for the exercise of the power of removal.

The charges presented to me are embodied in five papers or petitions, viz.:

1. A petition signed by and verified by the affidavit of Charles Watrous.

2. A petition signed by John P. Crosby, Joseph C. Jackson, Wm. M. Pritchard, C. A. Hand, Benj. B. Sherman, Wm. C. Barrett, and A. A. Redfield.

3. A petition signed by Elwood E. Thorne, H. A. Burr, and G. L. Shearer.

4. A series of resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen; and

5. Charges and specifications presented by Oswald Ottendorfer, John Kelly, and Wm. H. Wickham, and verified by the affidavit of the former.

The first two of these papers are identical. They are both, together with the last, sustained by documentary evidence, and all of them concur in asking that the Mayor may be removed from his office.

The charges against him in the last of the five enumerated papers, though supported by voluminous specifications, may be briefly summed up as follows, viz.:

1. Gross neglect of duty in refusing to investigate the official conduct of Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner as Police Commissioners of the City of New-York; and

2. Gross misconduct in office and abuse of the appointing power, by reappointing Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner to the office of Police Commissioner after their conviction of an offence involving a violation of their oaths of office, and in each case assigning one to the vacancy created by the other for the purpose of evading the provisions of the law; thus bringing the administration of justice into contempt, and degrading the public morality by protecting the victims of the criminal courts.

A third charge of "improper conduct in office" has a single specification consisting of deductions from the allegations contained in the two others.

The two petitions first mentioned set forth the facts on which the second of the above three charges are founded; the conviction of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner, and their subsequent reappointment after notice from the Governor that they were convicted of a misdemeanor, involving a violation of their oaths of office, and creating vacancies which the Mayor was required by law to fill. The petitions also set forth that each was assigned to the vacancy created by the other.

The petition signed by Elwood E. Thorne and others, contains the further charge of failing to investigate certain official delinquencies in the Board of Charities and Correction; an investigation which is shown by documentary evidence to have been already made; and also the charge of attempting to control the free action and usurp the functions of the Police Commissioners—an accusation not so supported by specifications as to require to be met except by a general denial.

Under the charge of "gross neglect of duty in refusing to investigate the official conduct of Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner as Police Commissioners," the specifications set forth a twofold delinquency: 1st. in refusing to investigate into the alleged mismanagement of the street-cleaning bureau of the Police Board; and, 2d. In refusing to investigate the alleged misconduct of the Police Commissioners in respect to the general election of November, 1873.

In regard to the first branch of this charge of neglect of duty, it appears that an investigation was made of the management of the Street-cleaning Department in February and March last, under the order of the Assembly, by the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, of which Mr. Eastman was Chairman; and that the committee, after a most searching inquiry into the whole subject, reported as the result of their investigation:

1. That the large expenditure of $1,095,000 in street-cleaning had not been wisely or economically expended.

2. That the Board of Police had shown a culpable want of efficiency and lack of skill, system, and economy, and that the entire system of street-cleaning as conducted by them had been an imposition upon the people.

3. That the heads of the Street-cleaning Bureau and many of their subordinates were negligent and ignorant of their duties, that sources of revenue were neglected, and that more or less of the proceeds were applied to private profit, &c.

4. That the Street-cleaning Bureau had been crippled in its operations by the employment of incompetent laborers, and,

5. That the Police Board and Police force had failed to execute ordinances relating to garbage, the enforcement of which was necessary to improve the sanitary condition of the City.

The committee came unanimously to the conclusion that the Police Board did not occupy the position of men who recognized their first duty to be to the great mass of the people, and that any permanent improvement could only be expected from a reconstruction of the board.

It appears also that the Board of Aldermen seconded the suggestion of the committee of the Assembly in favor of a reconstruction of the Board of Police, by a resolution adopted on the 20th of April last, calling on the Mayor to suspend and remove the Police Commissioners.

To the communication of the Board of Aldermen the Mayor replied on the 4th of May, and, while professing ignorance of the proceedings of the committee of the Assembly, though held in the City of New-York, and investigating under his eyes a department of the Municipal Government, for the efficient and proper management of which, under the charter of the City, he is held responsible, he did not scruple to intimate that it had been apparently appointed "for partisan purposes," and that the proceedings "partook too much of a political character to command either the confidence or respect of the community."

The committee, whose proceedings were thus ignored, and whose character for impartiality was thus gratuitously impeached, was one of the permanent committees of the assembly, appointed at the organization of the Legislature by the Speaker, with a careful regard to the important interests intrusted to it, and having upon it some of the most honorable and conspicuous members of the Legislative body; and of the nine gentlemen who composed the committee, six were of the political party by whose votes mainly the Mayor was elected to office.

As a further justification for declining to take any action in regard to the Police Commissioners, the Mayor alleged that there were no specific charges against them, and offered to enter on an investigation of their conduct, if the Board of Aldermen would make charges which they were "prepared to substantiate."

Upon this intimation the Board of Aldermen appointed a special committee, to whom the Mayor's communication was referred. An elaborate report was made, recapitulating the proceedings and recommendation of the committee of the Assembly, setting forth the alleged misconduct of the Police Commissioners in regard to the general election of 1873, and again calling on the Mayor to reconstruct the board. This report was adopted by the Aldermen, and a copy served on the Mayor on the 29th of May. On the 4th of June the Mayor replied, again alleging that there were no specific charges against the Commissioners of Police, but pledging himself that a thorough investigation should be at once proceeded with under his own immediate supervision, and that the Aldermen should be duly apprised, so that they might produce any facts within their knowledge. This assurance was not fulfilled.

The position taken by the Mayor that he would not investigate the alleged misconduct of the Police Commissioners, unless specific charges were made against them, is indefensible on any recognized principle of government. It is the common law of all administrations of power that the chief in authority shall watch over the departments subordinate to him, and see that their functions are faithfully executed. It is his province to direct the proper legal officer to frame and submit charges on any allegation of misconduct with probable cause, instead of leaving a service pertaining to his own sphere of duty to be performed by other departments or by private individuals having only a common interest with all others in the proper management of the public affairs. In this case the charter of the city made it the Mayor's special duty to keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments, and to be vigilant and active in causing the Municipal laws and ordinances to be enforced. To refuse to investigate alleged delinquencies or malfeasance on the part of his subordinates, without specific charges from external sources, is not only to be unfaithful to the obligations expressly imposed upon him by law and accepted by his oath of office, but to violate every received maxim of official duty, even where no such obligations are specially enjoined.

A refusal to institute an examination in a case of flagrant violation of law or of gross abuse of official trust, on the sole ground that formal charges had not been presented by others, would unquestionably justify the Executive in exercising the power of correction confided to him by the Constitution. But in his answer to this portion of the charge the Mayor cites the reports of the Board of Health, embracing the whole period during which the Police Commissioners had been charged with the duty of street cleaning, and bearing testimony to the efficient manner in which it had been performed. It will not be contended that the opinion of the committee of the Assembly or the resolution of the Board of Aldermen made it obligatory on him to reconstruct the Board of Police or to investigate its conduct in respect to street cleaning. It was a matter of discretion, in the exercise of which great latitude is allowed; and it must be conceded that the reports of the Board of Health, declaring that the streets had not been in so clean a condition for many years as they were during the Summer of 1873 afforded a reasonable ground for declining to institute a formal investigation of the conduct of the Police Board in this respect, in the absence of specific allegations of misconduct. Some abuses by subordinates were alleged to have been committed; the Mayor declares that he had taken pains to ascertain their truth, and that there was no evidence that they existed by the willful sufferance of the Commissioners, or that the latter were not prompt to discharge and punish those guilty of the abuses, whenever made aware of their existence.

Under all these circumstances, whatever reason there may be to doubt the thoroughness of the Mayor's examination, there appears to me to be no just ground for executive interposition under this branch of the accusation of neglect of duty.

The other branch of this charge involves considerations of greater importance.

Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, two of the Commissioners of Police, were brought to trial on the 24th of June last, on an indictment for violating the Election law of 1872, by removing an Inspector of Election without the previous notice required by that act, setting forth the reasons for the removal. Of this offense they were convicted on the following day, and on the 26th they were sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars each. It was my opinion, on consultation with the Attorney General's department, that they had been convicted of a misdemeanor involving a violation of their oaths of office, and that their conviction created vacancies in their offices; and on the 1st of July I addressed to the Mayor, as the proper authority for filling the vacancies, the notice required by law. It appears that on the 27th of June they had resigned, and on the 2d of July they were reappointed by the Mayor—Charlick to Gardner's vacancy and Gardner to Charlick's. In his certificates of reappointment, the Mayor does not state in what manner the vacancies were created—whether by conviction or resignation—but declares that he has "been officially satisfied that a legal vacancy, for a legal cause, is now legally existing."

At the time of their reappointment both of these Commissioners were under three other indictments, found against them on the 30th of May for violations of the election law and set down for trial in October next.

As his justification for making these reappointments the Mayor relies on the opinion of George P. Andrews, who styles himself "assistant counsel to the corporation," and whose conclusions, on a review of the laws which he considers applicable to the case, may be briefly stated as follows:

1. That if the Commissioners had not resigned, it would have been necessary for the Mayor, on receiving notice from the Governor that the vacancies had been caused by the conviction "to consider whether the offense of which they were convicted involved a violation of their oaths of office, and thereby caused vacancies, which would be [his] your duty to fill;" and that their resignation relieved him from the necessity of considering this question at all.

2. That if the conviction of the Commissioners did "cause vacancies in their respective offices, this was the only effect thereby produced;" and

3. That there was no provision of law which rendered "Mr. Gardner and Mr. Charlick ineligible to appointment to the offices of Police Commissioners," and that the Mayor had in his discretion "the power and lawful right to make such reappointment."

Mr. Andrews, as a subordinate in the office of the counsel of the corporation appointed by his principal, was not acting under the responsibility of an officer elected by the suffrages of the people; and it would be natural to suppose that the Mayor, in a conflict of opinion with the chief magistrate of the State, in regard to the cause of the vacancies, would, in the absence of the chief of the law department of the City, have consulted with the experienced District Attorney or some of the eminent Judges in the First Judicial Department. Such a course would at least have indicated a decent respect for the Executive of the State, whose action was ignored by the Mayor on the opinion of a subordinate in a department of the City Government, who was not even the chief of a bureau, and who has no official status recognized by law; but was merely retained and authorized by the counsel of the corporation to perform his duties in his absence. It is not contended that the opinion of the Governor is final in such a case, and that it may not be judicially reviewed; but it might very properly have created a pause in the action of the Mayor, and a resort to the highest sources of authority for an adverse judgment. Such an act would have been of far more value than all the professions of respect with which his answer abounds. But the opinion of the executive was not deemed worthy of being considered for a single day; it must have been received on the morning of the 2d of July, and the reappointments were made before night.

Of the eighty pages of the Mayor's answer fifteen are devoted to an argument in support of the positions taken by Mr. Andrews. The degree of credit to which these positions are entitled will appear by comparison with the annexed opinion of the Attorney General of the State, which was asked for by me on the day after I heard of the reappointment of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner. This opinion maintains two propositions directly in conflict with those of Mr. Andrews and the Mayor, viz.:

1. That the conviction of the Commissioners was for a misdemeanor involving a violation of their oaths of office; and,

2. That they were not re-eligible to the offices to which they were reappointed.

This opinion renders it needless to enter into any examination of the Mayor's arguments, which are not less infelicitous than the illustrations, by which he seeks to palliate the failure of the Police Commissioners to give to an inspector of election the notice of removal required by law. He cites as an analogous case the nomination of Mr. A. T. Stewart by President Grant at the commencement of his administration to the office of Secretary of the Treasury in violation of section 8 of the act of Congress of the 2d September, 1789, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," providing that no person appointed to any office instituted under it should be directly or indirectly interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, &c.

It is difficult to find two cases more unlike. The mistake of the President was made under an act of Congress which was more than eighty years old, which had fallen into oblivion, and which was nearly overlooked by the Senate. The omission of the commissioners was under an act of the Legislature passed the previous year—an act of general notoriety, applicable to constantly-occurring transactions, framed to put an end to scandalous frauds, and prescribing strict rules of conduct for all officers having any agency in conducting elections. The violated rule was one of the most vital of the safeguards against the very abuses which the act was intended to prevent. It was a real and not, as has been suggested, a technical offense.

The other illustration is even less apposite. The official order referred to was addressed to an officer of the revenue service after the war of the rebellion had commenced by the forcible seizure of forts, arsenals, and revenue cutters—a war undertaken and prosecuted without the customary formality of a declaration. It was intended to prevent the capture of a national vessel by armed insurgents, and, as a naked mandate, apart from the injunction to uphold the emblem of the national authority, it would have been held, in any court, civil or military, to be justifiable on every principle of law.

If it be conceded that the Mayor in reappointing the convicted Commissioners acted under a misdirection, and with a sincere belief that he had the requisite authority, it is still to be considered whether their reappointment, as an administrative act, was not obnoxious to other objections as grave as those which arise under the legal aspects of the case.

The power of appointment is one of the most important and delicate trusts that can be confided to an executive magistrate. Offices are public property; they should be filled with a single regard to the interest of the people; and this object can only be secured by intrusting them to those who are best qualified to perform the duties incident to them, and whose unimpeachable integrity commands the confidence of the community. It is a gross abuse of executive power to dispose of them for the mere purpose of rewarding partisan services, irrespective of superior qualifications, or of gratifying and providing for personal friends. There is little doubt that the errors of the Mayor in this case are to be attributed to a disregard of these fundamental distinctions. At the commencement of his administration he nominated as one of the Police Commissioners a personal friend and an associate of long standing, whom he has persistently sustained against all demonstrations of the public dissatisfaction, and at last in defiance of an adverse judicial decision. In regard to his reappointment and that of his associate Commissioner the Mayor's answer contains the remarkable admission that he intended by a renewed expression of his confidence to do "something to save these men from that appearance of disgrace, which they might otherwise wear in the eyes of the unreflecting crowd, when they had done nothing to merit it." In other words, it is an admission that he used the power of appointment intrusted to him for the proper administration of the public affairs, for the purpose of shielding the convicted Commissioners from the influence of the verdict of a jury of their countrymen and the sentence of the court. It is the more extraordinary as there are three indictments pending against them and soon to be tried; and it may be not unreasonably charged that the Mayor's indorsement of the integrity and the "unsurpassed energy and capacity" of one of the Commissioners may have been designed to forestall the judicial action, which the Grand Jury, after full consideration, deemed proper in the case.

A more ungenerous response to the confidence of the Legislature in conferring on him, at its last session, the sole power of appointment cannot well be conceived. It was intrusted to him because the Board of Aldermen had failed to confirm the nomination by him of two citizens of the most respectable character to the office of Police Commissioner. While the question of conferring this authority on him was pending, he protested in a written communication against it. And it is one of those examples of eccentricity, with which he has more than once surprised his fellow-citizens, that, after protesting against the possession of a power, he should have proceeded, when it was conferred on him, to exercise it in such a manner as to make all who were instrumental in confiding it to him regret that his protest had been unheeded.

His anxiety to sustain his ancient associate has manifestly led him into devices utterly repugnant to his characteristic candor and directness of purpose. If he had been thoroughly convinced of the re-eligibility of the convicted commissioners to office, he would have appointed each to his own vacancy. In appointing one to the vacancy created by the other in each case he alleges "that this was done to evade no law, but with the view to prevent the making of any question as to the legality of the appointments." If there is an appreciable difference in the two branches of this proposition, it is believed that there will be found an insurmountable difficulty in logically defining it. It cannot be doubted that there was, in regard to the reappointment of the Commissioners, an indirectness of action unworthy of the character of its author—by the device of procuring their resignations before the executive could give notice that vacancies were caused by their conviction; of obtaining from a subordinate in the Law Department an opinion in favor of the legality of their reappointment; of assigning each to the vacancy created by the other, and of hastening the consummation of the act, after receiving the Governor's notice, without having recourse to the best authority to assure himself that he was not acting in violation of law. In all this, and in the reappointment of the convicted Commissioners while under indictment for other offenses, he offered an affront to public opinion and to the moral sense of the community which resulted, as might have been expected, in compelling them to abandon the posts in which they were thus indecently reinstated.

The neglect to institute an examination into the alleged misconduct of the Commissioners of Police, in compliance with his pledge to the Board of Aldermen, is not, in my opinion, justified by the reasons assigned. The testimony taken before Judge Donohue of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, disclosed gross irregularities in the appointment and removal of inspectors of election and in the exclusion of watchers from positions in which they could scrutinize the canvassing of votes. The examination was closed on the first of April, and the Mayor's letter engaging that "an investigation should be forthwith proceeded with" under his own supervision was dated on the 4th of June. Taken in connection with other transactions, his failure to redeem his pledge to the Aldermen gives color to the charge that he was reluctant to resort to any proceeding by which the conduct of his favored associate might become the subject of censure.

Throughout his answer the Mayor treats the charges against him as attacks by his political adversaries. The origin of accusations of this sort is of little moment. The only essential consideration is whether they are well-founded. It rarely happens that a party enters upon the correction of its errors or abuses until it is put in motion by the scourges of political opponents. The same observation is true, as a general rule, of public men. In this the Mayor is obviously under a delusion. Among those who are pressing his removal most earnestly are many by whom his election was most warmly advocated, and who, until a very recent day, were the most sincere and disinterested supporters of his administration.

It remains only to consider whether the facts disclosed are such as to justify the removal of Mayor Havemeyer from office. That the case comes within the power of removal confided to the Governor can hardly be disputed. The power is limited only by his discretion. It is not necessary, in order to warrant its exercise, that there should be any violation of law on the part of the officer against whom the charge of misconduct is brought. It would seem rather to have been designed by the Constitution for cases of abuse or malfeasance, in which no law had been infringed, and for which no legal redress had been provided. It is a high prerogative to be exercised only in the interest of the public, and not to punish official misconduct. The question in what manner the removal of an officer is likely to affect the department with which he is connected, or the administration over which he presides, enters of necessity into the consideration of every case. In that of the District Attorney of Kings County, it had been disclosed that a financial officer had appropriated to his own use a large amount of money in violation of law; and the removal was not only justified by the belief that the prosecuting officer had, from improper motives, failed to do his duty, but by the assurance that a successor might be appointed, who could protect the City from further depredation and call the offender to account. The result proved the correctness of these conclusions. The action of the new District Attorney led to the disclosure of a still larger defalcation, for which the defaulter is now under indictment.

In this case there is no such public interest to be guarded. It is undeniable that the good name of the City has been tarnished, and the dignity of the office of its chief magistrate compromitted. But there is no imputation of corrupt motives to the Mayor, nor is it pretended that his removal is necessary to protect any public interest which will be imperiled by his continuance in office. In all his official action in regard to the financial concerns of the City, his course has not only been unexceptionable, but in the highest degree worthy of commendation. He has resisted all attempts to impose unjust and fraudulent claims on the public treasury; he has acted uniformly and earnestly on the side of economy, and in furtherance of the reform of those abuses under a former administration of the municipal affairs of the City, the exposure of which led to his election to office. In none of these respects has he been unfaithful to his constituents; nor have his appointments, with few exceptions, been objectionable, though not always, perhaps, made with the best judgment. His errors, grave as they are, belong to the class which are left to popular reproof more properly than to executive correction.

This view of the subject, as it affects the interests of the City, would not be complete without considering what consequences would follow his removal from the administration of his office, in its relation to the financial arrangements about to be made for the ensuing year. The Mayor is one of the four members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The apportionment of taxes for the year 1875 is to be made before the 1st of November. If he were removed, the President of the Board of Aldermen would become acting Mayor, and his place in the Board of Apportionment would be filled by a new President to be elected by the Board of Aldermen, thus changing the organization of the Board of Apportionment by bringing in a new member, with the further consequence of placing two individuals in high and responsible official positions, for which, however capable and meritorious they may be, they were not intended by the people; and our experience has not been so satisfactory as to commend such substitutions to public favor. With the Mayor's known conservative views it would be greatly to be regretted that he should be removed from his position in the Board of Apportionment at the moment when the most important measure of the year, involving an appropriation of more than thirty millions of dollars—a measure which affects more nearly the interests of the taxpayers, and indeed of all classes of citizens than any other—is to be carefully canvassed, matured, and adopted.

Under all these circumstances, and in view of the public interests at stake, I deem it proper to decline any further proceeding in the case. In a few weeks the question of the nomination, and in less than two months the question of the election, of a successor to the Mayor will be presented to the people of the City. In the decision of these questions they will, either directly or indirectly, pass judgment on his official acts, and to them the whole subject may be safely left, with the assurance that the verdict will be such as the occasion demands, and in consonance with an unprejudiced sense of right toward him and toward themselves. JOHN A. DIX.

HOW THE MAYOR RECEIVED THE NEWS.

Before Mayor Havemeyer left his office yesterday, an evening paper, containing an abstract of the decision, was handed to him. The Mayor put on his glasses and read it carefully at the west window of his office. After glancing at the substance of the decision, he said, as he lay back in his easy chair—

"Well, this is rich, if it is correct—but I have not heard anything from the Governor. I suppose I shall receive a long document from him about my case to-morrow; but this is the first time that I have learned anything about his decision."

The Mayor then looked at the abstract again, and said, "As to appointing men through partizanship, I have only to say that if I have appointed men to office, and they have turned out bad, I cannot help it. I made my appointments to advance the public interests, and with only that object in view. In my answer to the charges I gave what I thought were good and sufficient reasons for my action. I suppose I shall hear from the Governor to-morrow."

The Mayor then left for his home.

REMARKABLE WEDDING ON LONG ISLAND.

The residents of Cold Spring, Long Island, have had a new subject for gossip on the marriage question, furnished them by no less a person than the Baptist minister of that place, within a few days. No particulars of his courtship, it is presumed, have gone abroad, but it is at least currently reported that a marriage was performed on Sunday last at Cold Spring, the contracting parties to which holy ceremony entered the lists each for the fourth time, and at ripe ages. The bride was Mrs. Jackson, widow of Rev. Mr. Jackson, late of Oyster Bay, and now in her eighty-fifth year, and Rev. Dr. Vogel, aged sixty-five, was the groom. As the world goes the notion seems to prevail that the advantage in years, if there is any, should be with the man. Certain considerations there are, however, that modify the severity to the worldly-minded, of this philosophy and the principal one is supposed to have ruled in this case. Of course this union concerns only the parties and their immediate circle of relatives and friends; but somehow dame Rumor has circulated the story that Dr. Vogel labored for the small yearly stipend of $1,000, while the fair bride is blessed with the possession of $100,000—quite a handsome fortune —and this is deemed sufficient to compensate, in the mind of the village talebearers, for the disparity of years alluded to. After the marriage was performed the newly-wed couple went in a carriage to the residence of the bride. Yesterday morning they left their home for a trip somewhere to spend the first days of the honeymoon.

ALLEGED BURNING OF MAILS.

The examination in the matter of the charge against Mr. Garrett B. Tunison of burning copies of the Harlem *Local*, at Post Office Station L, at Harlem, of which he was Superintendent, was continued before United States Commissioner Betts yesterday. The cross-examination of Mr. A. Frank Shaw was finished. Mr. Tunison and Mr. William H. Daniels were also examined. The case was adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock, when it will probably be concluded.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

ITS FIFTH ANNIVERSARY AND THE BIRTHDAY OF HUMBOLDT CELEBRATED—LETTER FROM DARWIN.

The birthday of Humboldt and the fifth anniversary of the New-York Liberal Club were celebrated last evening at the Hotel Monico, in Seventeenth street. Mr. W. L. Ormsby presided, and among those present were Prof. Louis L. Elsberg, T. B. Wakeman, D. T. Gardner, Prof. Wilcox, E. W. Hocker, S. P. Andrews, T. S. Lambert, A. Brisbane, Dr. R. A. Gunn, and D. G. Croly. A number of ladies were present on the occasion. Dinner was served *a la carte*. As soon as the company had assembled the President delivered the following address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: On Friday last I was horrified at the reception of a note from Mr. Gardner to the effect that I was expected to make a humorous speech lasting seven or eight minutes at the opening of this banquet. I ask you could the malignity of my bitterest foe go further than to set me the task of keeping 100 people waiting for their dinner? There is surely no humor in that. Neither am I in much mood for humor after four months' penance with surgeons, medicaments, and crutches, rendering it necessary for me to hobble hither with most ungraceful and painful limp. There is surely no humor in that. Besides, I have no desire to usurp the function of Dr. Lambert before the Liberal Club, or to go down to posterity as the mountebank of that organization. There would be no humor in that. A careful analysis of the cause of laughter in the meetings of the club have satisfied me that human nature is about the same there as at the variety theatres or the minstrels. Cachinnation is easily produced, and the one who produces it, instead of being proud of it, has often occasion to be ashamed of himself. The loudest and heartiest laugh I ever heard at the club was on an occasion when the President came near tumbling off the sofa. No matter how abstruse the subject, or how scientific may be the character of the addresses, there is always found something to laugh at, so that our meetings are regarded by many as a first-class style of amusement. Considering this as rather a humiliating and distasteful fact, I have no ambition to be considered the sole occasion for it, nor to be punctuated along with Victor Hugo's "L'Homme qui Rit." The particular joke about this dinner I think, is that it is a "dinner á la carte," with toilets á la discretion," something entirely unparelleled in the history of public dinners, where usually people are not consulted as to what they will eat or wear, but eat what is put down on the bill of fare and dress according to the fashion. This is the very acme of individual sovereignty, upon the triumph of which I must congratulate our friend the Patriarch. I little thought when I read his little manual of sociology some twenty years ago that he would live to see the fruition of his ideas. This is emphatically an individual sovereignty dinner, and the joke of it is that it was suggested not by an individual sovereign at all, but by one of the very high priests of the antipodal philosophy, the editor of the *Modern Thinker*. I regard it as an evidence that however much they differ from ordinary people in theory, in practice they are very much like the rest of us. I congratulate you that we are met upon this occasion, and that the Liberal Club has survived another year unaffected by the vagaries of politics, the panic, or the breath of scandal. I regard it as a matter for felicitation that although we number among us some of the oddest compositions of humanity that ever collected in public, we have always been a respectable club, and gather at our weekly meetings as respectable a body of ladies and gentlemen as can be found anywhere, if we do say it ourselves. But I am detaining you too long from your protoplasm. I have too much respect for this dinner to keep you from it, for I discern in it that matter in which, as the great Tyndall recently observed, is the promise and potency of every form of life. Let us go to work seriously upon its evolution, and watch with the eyes of savants the effect of this matter when co-ordinated with the environment which is soon to be its destiny. Wonderful indeed must be this matter which can alike contribute to make the diverse members of the Liberal Club. Let us partake of it as philosophy guided by an enlightened self-interest, for thus can it contribute to the welfare of humanity. [Applause.]

After the cloth had been removed a musical selection under the leadership of Mr. Rice was given, and Prof. Elsberg spoke on "The Relations of Humboldt to Science and to Our Club." Mr. Wakeman next spoke of "Liberalism, its Progress and Future," and subsequently the following letter from Prof. Charles Darwin was read:

"I am glad to hear that your club intends to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the illustrious and revered Humboldt. I have always looked on him as one of the greatest men the world has ever produced. He gave a wonderful impetus to science by showing what could be done by observation during prolonged intervals. No one, I suppose, ever started an expedition so well prepared by previous study, and success in observation no doubt depends not so much upon what a man can say as what he knows. If I may be permitted to refer to a personal point, I owe to Humboldt especial gratitude, as I once told him, for my admiration of his famous personal narrative (part of which I almost know by heart) determined me to travel in distant countries, and led me to volunteer as naturalist in her Majesty's ship Beagle in her circumnavigation of the world. With my hope that your anniversary may pass off pleasantly I am, &c.,

CHARLES DARWIN.

Letters of similar import were read from James Parton and others. During the evening addresses were also delivered by Mrs. Croly, Prof. Wilcox, E. W. Hocher, S. P. Andrews, Dr. Gunn, Dr. Lambert, and others. The proceedings terminated at 11 o'clock.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

SELECTION OF A TEAM FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club was held yesterday, at No. 194 Broadway, for the purpose of selecting a "team" of eight to compete with the Irish "eight" in the coming international match. Col. G. W. Wingate presided, and there were present Col. Gildersleeve, Lieut. Fulton, Messrs. Collins, Alford, and Schermerhorn, of the committee, and Messrs. Dakin, Conlin, Yale, Ballard, Sanford, Gardner, and Canfield, of the number selected to contest for a place on the "team." The report of the Treasurer was read, showing a balance on hand of $1,004. On motion of Col. Gildersleeve, it was resolved to elect the first two members of the team by ballot; the two members thus selected to elect the third; the trio to select fourth; to proceed in the same ratio until the requisite number should be chosen. Lieut. Henry Fulton and Col. H. A. Gildersleeve were elected the first two members, and the team as chosen is as follows:

Lieut. Henry Fulton, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Gen. T. S. Dakin, L. L. Hepburn, G. W. Yale, J. T. B. Collins, Col. J. Bodine, A. Anderson.

The following were chosen as reserves: E. H. Sanford, J. S. Conlin, L. M. Ballard, F. S. Gardner, A. V. Canfield, Jr.

Col. George W. Wingate was chosen to be Captain of the team. The members will be provided with ammunition, and their expenses paid, on two days each week, until the day of the match. The Irish team are expected by the Scotia, which is due to-night. Upon their arrival a committee will receive them at the pier and escort them to their hotel.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

A delegation from the German Tax-payers' Association, consisting of Alderman Koch, Dr. Herman, Dr. Schultz, Charles Weltz, and others, called upon the Tax Commissioners yesterday and presented them with a memorial providing for a revision of the present system of assessing property and raising money by taxation. The memorial contained the following among other points:

1. That there should be equal taxatio of all property, except that owned by the United States, the State, or the City of New-York.

2. That the City of New-York shall be entitled to one State Assessor.

3. That the Assessors shall be held responsible for their statements; that all errors shall be made good to the counties where they occur; that a new assessment shall be made every year in each county, and that in case of non-performance of such duty the Assessor, or Assessors, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

4. That the real estate in the City and State of New-York shall be assessed at its market value, and that no real estate shall be exempt from taxation, except cemeteries, school-houses, libraries, and the sites of churches.

5. That the Commissioners of Taxes shall demand a written statement of all chattels, under oath, owned by any company or corporation, and that in case there is any suspicion of the correctness of the returns the State Commissioners shall examine the books and papers of such concerns.

6. That each person shall be exempt for the value of $500 for furniture.

7. That all business firms in this City shall be taxed on the amount of their last balance sheet, and that the statement shall be verified by the principals and not by agents.

8. That judgments shall be filed against persons in arrears of personal taxes, in case the Marshal should fail to collect them.

9. That every city and county shall assess all railroad, steam-boat, and other incorporated companies at the cash value of their stock.

10. That one month after the taxes have become due the Commissioners shall publish, in the newspapers having the largest circulation, the names of persons in arrears of personal taxes.

11. That savings banks and insurance companies shall pay taxes on their personal property, and on surplus capital.

After presenting the memorial the delegates had a brief conference with the Tax Commissioners, after which they were informed that the State Assessors would soon meet in this City, and that the matter would be referred to them.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, Catherine McGuire, charged with the larceny of a watch and chain and $100 in money, the property of Francis Conway, a resident of the State of Georgia, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for three years....William Beale pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Mulvin F. Hayner, a clerk in the employ of W. W. Selleck, No. 409 Pearl street, was charged with forgery. It appeared that on the 11th of May, Hayner received from William W. Watson, chair-maker, of No. 71 Bowery, a check for $201 97, in payment of a debt due by Watson to Selleck. This check Hayner negotiated with Philip Beaton, a furniture dealer, of No. 126 Grand street, Williamsburg, with whom he was acquainted, and who knew him to be in the employ of Mr. Selleck. The check bore the indorsement W. W. Selleck, which that gentleman swore was a forgery, and Hayner received for it the amount its face called for, stating to Mr. Beaton that he had received it from Selleck in payment of his salary. After the discovery of the forgery, for which the prisoner was indicted, it was ascertained that between the 23d of November and the 11th of May he had forged and negotiated five other checks, the property of his employer, under precisely similar circumstances. Hayner was found guilty and remanded for sentence....Henry Walsh pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE RING.

THE TREASURER OF INGERSOLL'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

On Sunday morning, Eugene A. Heath, treasurer of the collapsed Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, was arrested at his residence, No. 350 West Nineteenth street, by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's Office, having been indicted for embezzlement. Heath, it will be remembered, testified on the trial of Ingersoll, that while the latter was President of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, he had drawn from the City Treasury various sums of money for goods charged to have been supplied which had never been delivered. The evidence of Heath showing the frauds committed by Ingersoll had a damaging effect on the prisoner's case, and, it is said, had considerable influence in the decision of the jury which sent the Ring chair-maker to State Prison. Some time since civil suits were instituted against Heath for the recovery of certain sums said to have been embezzled by him while acting as Treasurer or Vice President of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company. The suits, however, were never brought to trial. Last week the Grand Jury investigated the matter, and found four indictments against Heath for having, at various times, embezzled sums amounting in the aggregate to $3,444. It appears that on the 25th March, 1871, Heath gave to Brooks Brothers, out of the funds of the company, a check for $1,455 50 in payment of a personal debt for clothing incurred by him. He is also charged with having given one R. A. Robbins a check on the company for $1,345 on the 1st of April, 1871, and on the 22d of the same month with having deposited to his own account a check for $66. Another fraud charged against Heath is that a bill of $299 81, paid on the 13th May, 1871, to a photographer named S. O'Neil, contained an item of $40 for a photographic picture of Heath's family, which was paid by him out of the funds of the company. The final charge against the accused is that on the 27th June, 1871, he gave to F. D. Stetson a check for $337 50 in payment of an entirely personal debt. The friends of Heath claim that his indictment is portion of the conspiracy originated by Ingersoll's friends to punish Heath for having given testimony damaging to the Ring chair-maker. On investigating the matter, however, such does not appear to be the case. The indictment of Heath has nothing whatever to do with his testimony on the Ingersoll trial. The proofs of the frauds for which he has been indicted are all in the possession of the District Attorney, and seem to show a very clear case. The names of the witnesses and the necessary documentary evidence are also in the custody of the office. Heath was brought to the Court of General Sessions yesterday by Detective O Connor, and on being arraigned pleaded not guilty. Judge Sutherland fixed the bail at $4,000, which was furnished by Under-sheriff Cummings. Heath states that he is anxious for a speedy trial.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

FIRST MEETING AFTER VACATION—THE DISTURBANCES IN TENNESSEE.

The Methodist preachers of New-York met yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms in the Union building, corner of Broadway and Eleventh street. Rev. J. B. Merwin presided. The records of the previous meeting, June 29, were read and approved. This being the first meeting after the Summer vacation no business was in readiness to be transacted and the exercises were mainly of a devotional character. Near the close of the meeting, however, Rev. Mr. Lemsing, Pastor of a mixed white and black church at Nashville, Tenn., was introduced, and addressed the meeting. He began by saying that he was a Northern man, but called to Southern work just as he had been called to the cause of God. He gave some account of his work in Nashville, and read an extract from a letter lately received by him, illustrating the condition of affairs in the State of Tennessee as follows:

"The prompt movement of the Secretary of War and President Grant in reference to the murders in Tennessee has hushed things for the time being. It is more quiet now. Five churches and a camp-meeting shelter burned within the past six weeks in our Conference is the result to our church of the white man's party. Brother Key writes that he cannot travel some places in his district. Allen Faulk has been threatened and pistols flourished about him. Cornelia Hayden is teaching near where those sixteen were taken from jail. Allen Faulk was ordered to leave the place where he is teaching —quicker or die; he left. Some of our white preachers have been threatened, and had this white man's party the power, the negroes and the white Union people, and especially preachers of our church, would have to retire or die. These 'rebs' hate the Union—the Government—worse than the negro, and the Northern people should understand that every negro killed is a weakening of the Union party in the South.'

This letter was written by Rev. J. Braden, President of the Central Tennessee College at Nashville, and could be relied on, the speaker said. Mr. Lansing stated that the M. E. Church South was delinquent in its duty; that it was to be held responsible for the Kuklux outrages of the past as well as those of recent date. The leading paper of the Church South had not only failed to denounce these outrages but had actually apologized for them. Numbering six hundred thousand strong in the Southern States, the Church was able, whenever it chose to assert itself, to control public sentiment and regulate affairs in the interest of good order, but it had hitherto failed to do so. For his own part, because he had elected to do whatever he could individually against the rebellion now existing in Tennessee, he had been proscribed and ostracised, socially and religiously, by the members and ministers of the Church South.

Rev. James Morrow, Pastor of the St. Charles Street M. E. Church, of New-Orleans, being present, rose, and in reply said he wished to enter his protest against the remarks and assertions of the brother from Nashville. He denied that the M. E. Church South was to be held responsible for the Kuklux outrages, or those committed lately. The truth was that the Church was not able to control the public sentiment of the South in relation to political affairs, and the seeming war of races now going on. The Church North, with all its wealth, power and strength, or any other church was unable to control matters of a political character in that locality. He would not go into any controversy with his brother from Nashville, but he wished to be understood as protesting against his assertions just made. Before adjourning the President called for the programme for the next meeting, Monday, Sept. 21, which, being determined upon, the meeting adjourned.

BASE-BALL.

At Staten Island, on Thursday last, nines from the banking-house of Vermilye & Co. and the Metropolitan Bank played a very interesting game of base-ball, which was won by Vermilye & Co.'s team by a score of 24 to 17. Dehauncey and Callahan made the best batting scores for the Vermilye team, and Duane for the Metropolitans. Only six innings were played. Appended is the score:

VERMILYE & CO.	R.	O.	METROPOLITAN BANK.	R.	O.
Hazard, 3d b.	3	3	Bogart, c.	1	3
Butler, l. f.	3	2	Gillenden, c. f.	1	4
Mackay, c. f.	2	3	Webster, p.	2	2
Dehauncey, Jr., c.	4	1	Brewer, l. f.	1	3
Callahan, 2d b.	4	1	Hillman, 1st b.	3	1
Daly, p.	3	1	Ingalls, r. f.	1	3
Avery, r. f.	2	1	Duane, s. s.	4	0
Humphrey, s. s.	3	2	Connell, E., 3d b.	1	2
Fish, 1st b.	0	4	Connell, W., 2d b.	3	0
Total	24	18	Total	17	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Vermilye & Co.	5	8	2	4	1	4—24
Metropolitan Bank	7	1	2	3	0	4—17

Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. E. Humphrey.
Scorer—Mr. W. H. Palmer.

THE FORGED TITLE DEEDS.

The examination of Charles Sacia and Wesley Webber, in the matter of the forged title deeds and mortgages, was continued yesterday afternoon before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court. The testimony of William H. Walker was stricken out on the ground that it had been proved that he had been convicted of a felony. The counsel for Webber then moved for his discharge, as there had already been two examinations in his case and nothing proved against him. Justice Flammer denied the motion, and decided there was sufficient testimony to hold the prisoner. He said the very fact of his having taken a deed and acknowledgments from a convicted felon was presumptive evidence of guilt. John Farren, of No. 381 Pearl street, Brooklyn, was then called. He stated that he was the owner of the lot No. 101 Park avenue, and that he had owned it since Jan. 25, 1871. He produced his deed to the property signed by Abel Crook, Referee, and dated May, 1870. Mr. Farren said he had never made any conveyance of any portion of the property. The spurious deed from Wm. H. Walker to Wesley Webber was then put in evidence, and the property described in it was identified by Farren as his, and the deed pronounced a forgery. Capt. James M. Leary testified that when Webber was arrested he took two bonds and mortgages and three blank assignments from his person. They described the same property mentioned by Farren in his evidence. Counsel for Webber objected, saying there was no evidence to show that the only deed uttered by Webber (the one to Sacia,) was any more spurious than the one exhibited by Farren. The Judge decided the contrary, and held Webber to await the action of the Grand Jury in $2,000 bail. Charles Sacia was next examined. The charge of conspiracy first brought against him was dismissed, and the District Attorney then offered in evidence a deed of William H. Walker to George W. James, dated Aug. 5, 1874, conveying a part of the "Hayscales estate." This deed was in Sacia's handwriting, and bore his acknowledgment as a Notary Public. He was held on this charge.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

THE FALL REGATTA OF THE HARLEM ROWING CLUB—FOUR FINE CONTESTS.

The Fall regatta of the Harlem Rowing Club came off on the Harlem River yesterday, and the attendance and result of the races combine to mark the event a success. The steamer Water Lily filled very rapidly on the arrival of the 10:13 train, and several hundred ladies enjoyed the day's sport with as much relish as the many amateur oarsmen and other male admirers of aquatic sports, who made up a very large party. The first race for the single scull championship of the club was started at about noon. This race was two miles straight from the powder sloop to High Bridge, with quite a strong flood tide. The contestants and their positions numbering from the New-York shore were as follows: 1. T. R. Keator. 2. R. B. Dodson. 3. C. W. Turner. 4. F. S. Osborn. 5. W. S. Devoe. 6. A. G. Scranton. They got an even start, Keator steering well and keeping in his own water, getting a lead of a length in the first hundred yards, Dodson taking a permanent hold of second and Turner of third place. Devoe rowed wild, and soon fouled Osborn, and these two, with Scranton, had a struggle for last place. Devoe dropped out of the race at the half mile, while Scranton, after a brush with Osborn, also withdrew, and the latter gave up within a half mile of the finish. Keator led all the way, Dodson, rowing a plucky race, getting second place, Turner coming in a fair third. The time was: Keator, 12:46½; Dodson, 12:54. The next race was between two pair-oared gigs, manned and placed as follows: R. B. Dodson, bow; T. R. Keator, stroke; H. M. Knapp, coxswain. J. W. Arthur, bow; C. W. Turner, stroke; C. T. Goadby, coxswain. This race was one mile straight, finishing at Florence's dock. Goadby's crew led from start to finish, winning in 6:29¾, Knapp's crew scarce two lengths behind, crossing the score in 6:36¼. The third was a handicap scullers' race, four starting out of six entries, H. M. Knapp, scratch, allowing H. Conkling and J. W. Arthur five seconds and Robert Lepper fifteen seconds. Quite an interesting race ensued, Conkling gradually drawing away from Arthur and overtaking Lepper, the two making a good contest for first place, which Conkling finally won, Lepper coming in second, Arthur third, and Knapp coming in as he had started, a good last. The corrected time was given as follows: Conkling, 6:10½; Lepper, 6:22½; Arthur, 6:33½; Knapp, 6:34.

A four-oared shell race was the next event, and proved the most interesting one of the series. The crews were made up as follows: No. 1—E. B. Pinckney, bow; I. C. Halsted, C. W. Turner, W. S. Devoe, stroke. No. 2—H. M. Knapp, bow; F. S. Asborn, R. B. Dodson, T. R. Keator, stroke.

The tide had changed ere this race was started, it being the first of the ebb against them, which made it a pretty severe pull of two miles. The race was very even for a half mile; then the Devoe crew got a lead of about a half length, but this advantage was wrested from them in the next quarter of a mile, and Keator's bow man keeping a much better course, passed through McComb's Dam Bridge a length and a half in advance, and, despite some very handsome spurting on the part of the Devoe crew, retained their lead to the end, winning the race in 12:34½—the Devoe crew making a good second in 12:50. The boats were quickly housed, and the contestants taken aboard, and the party started for a sail up the Sound, music and dancing and merry-making generally concluding the regatta. James Lymington, Jr., was the Referee and starter.

ARRIVAL OF FOUR HUNDRED MORMONS.

WHO THEY ARE AND WHERE THEY CAME FROM—SCENES AT CASTLE GARDEN YESTERDAY.

The steam-ship Wyoming, of the Liverpool and Great Western Steam Line, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing among her steerage passengers 400 immigrants destined for the Mormon community of Latter Day Saints at Salt Lake City. About 3 P. M. yesterday the Wyoming dropped anchor off the Battery, and the emigrants were placed on the barge Inspector, to be taken to the Emigration Depot at Castle Garden. There they were received by Mr. W. Staines, the Mormon Emigration Agent, who had just arrived from Salt Lake City to take charge of the party. The newly-arrived saints were gathered from the agricultural districts of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland. The men are strong, healthy fellows, averaging thirty years of age, and divided about equally in occupations as farm laborers and mechanics. The women are young, well built, have an intelligent look, and have their children clustered around them. One woman had six children with her. They seemed to be under some controlling influence, for they silently marched to the desk of the Recording Clerk, gave their names, ages, birth-places, and "Utah" as their destination, and then marched to the circular seats around the rotunda and remained perfectly quiet. A little inquiry revealed that fourteen of the Salt Lake Elders had charge of them, and that each elder was chief of a section. The elders or missionaries in this case, had been sent to Europe to gather these converts. Some of them had been absent three years, others for two years, a few for one year; and another—a grandson of Brigham Young, and named after him—had been away only four months. They had paid their own way abroad, but had drawn on the Mormon agent at Liverpool for passage home. During their tour they had traversed the countries to which they had been detailed, preaching to the people. The only ones who strongly opposed them were the Lutheran clergymen. The elders say that they explained the form of government in Utah and its peculiar religion; answered as best they could the almost innumerable questions put to them by the people, and so prevailed upon them to "leave for the promised land." Religious services in the Mormon faith were held morning and evening on board of the ship, and instruction given. Mr. Staines, the principal agent, and Elder Graham, the President of this company, as it is called, watched over the landing of the people. Passing quietly through the throng were the agents of the New-York Bible Society, Messrs. Johnson and Schaffer, and the agent of the Protestant Emigrants' Aid Society, Mr. Blossett, distributing New Testaments printed in the Scandinavian, German, French, and English languages. The immigrants were allowed to keep them, but manifested little interest in what was going on about them. It is a curious fact, say the agents of these societies, that they never found but one Irish Mormon, and he ran away, frightened by the threats of his countrymen, after he had reached Castle Garden. The company will leave to-day by a special train over the Pennsylvania Central Railway, for the "City of the Saints." Mr. John McDonald, emigrant agent of that road, has arranged to send them through without change of cars or mixing them with other passengers to the West. Another company is organizing, and will reach this port in about six weeks.

ATTEMPTING TO NEGOTIATE A FORGED BOND.

The examination in the case of Mr. Agilius Naltner, of Indianapolis, charged with attempting to negotiate a forged United States registered bond, on Friday last, was commenced before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday. Mr. Albert A. Miller, a banker, of the firm of G. W. King & Co., No. 74 Broadway, testified for the prosecution that on Saturday, about 12 o'clock, his cousin, Mr. D. J. Mallory, went to his banking-house and asked him whether he would loan him $700 on the note of Mr. Agilius Naltner, at thirty days sight, and offered a United States registered bond (the one then shown him by the Commissioner) as security. He agreed to do so, and drew a check for the amount, and took the bond without examining it, as he was very busy and had confidence in his relative. A short time afterward he took the bond to the house of Messrs. Freeman & Hayward, No. 2 Wall street, where he was told that it looked suspicious. A few minutes after Mr. Foote, of the firm of Hatch & Foote, came to him with a detective. The three then went in search of Nultner, and met him in Broadway, apparently on his way to Mr. Miller's place of business. He then gave the bond to Mr. Nultner and took back his check. On being cross-examined Mr. Miller said that he could not swear positively that he had handed the bond to Mr. Naltner when he got his check from him, but to the best of his recollection he had given it to him. Detective Sampson testified he had been sent for by a Mr. Brown, a detective employed in the Sub-Treasury, and that he had taken Mr. Naltner from thence to the banking-house of Messrs. King & Co., and from there, at the prisoner's request, to the Park Hotel, where he was stopping, to see Col. Jas. P. Wood, Ex-Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, from whom he said he had received the bond, and who could make an explanation about the matter. After going to the hotel where they saw Col. Wood, the party went before Commissioner Osborn, where the prisoner had been held to bail to appear at an examination. Owing to the sickness of Mr. D. J. Malloy, an important witness for the prosecution, the examination was then adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock.

CITY TREASURY.

The Controller reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Disbursements—Pay-rolls paid, number of warrants 86, $197,366 61; claims paid, number of warrants 31, $632,775 67. Total, $830,142 28. Receipts—From taxes 1874, $300,000; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $12,839 61; collection of assessments and interest, $9,649 43; water-rents, $4,235 29; Department of Public Parks, licenses, &c., $2,816 12; market-rents, fees, &c., $3,106 65; Second District Court, fees and fines for week ending Sept. 12, $22. Total, $332,710 03.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE WAITING FOR AN EXPLANATION.

NEW ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT—SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS TO THE BOARD, AND TO MR. LAIMBEER PERSONALLY.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have not yet explained the damaging charges made against the management of their department by the Commissioners of Accounts, nor have they made any reply to the additional charges which have appeared in THE TIMES. If, as a prominent gentleman remarked to the writer yesterday, these charges are unfounded, it would not take the Commissioners twenty minutes to give an absolute and unequivocal denial to them, but the delay which has arisen in meeting the allegations in question has caused a strong feeling of suspicion against the board. Mr. Stern is reported to have said that it would require a vast amount of "clerical labor" before the Commissioners could prepare a reply to Mr. Howe's report, but any person acquainted with the facts will not coincide with Mr. Stern in his opinion. The Commissioners are charged, among other matters, with the direct and frequent violation of the law in purchasing supplies, the gross value of which exceeded $1,000. This, in fact, is the principal charge against the department, and there ought not be any great difficulty in giving an affirmative or negative answer to it, accompanied by such observations as might legitimately bear on the question. It was rumored around the City Hall yesterday that the vast amount of "clerical labor" referred to by Mr. Stern had reference to a report, which has gained credence, that the Commissioners are busily engaged in making out a new set of books to suit the altered circumstances of the case; that these new books will show a carefully prepared set of accounts, and that they will be found to correspond with the "forthcoming reply" of the President of the department, which, it is said, will, from his point of view, exonerate the Commissioners.

The writer learned yesterday that both Mr. Laimbeer and Mr. Stern were hard at work preparing "a statement," to be forwarded to the Aldermanic Committee, of which Mr. Cooper is Chairman. In an interview with Alderman Cooper yesterday afternoon, he informed a TIMES reporter that he had just received a brief communication from Mr. Laimbeer, President of the Board of Charities, in which he stated that the Board had had his letter of the 11th inst. before them, and that they would give an "immediate reply" to Mr. Howe's report. Mr. Cooper said the committee intended to hold an open inquiry; that as soon as an explanation was received from the Commissioners of Charities the committee would meet and see wherein it differed from Mr. Howe's report; that they would next invite all the parties concerned to attend before them, and that a full opportunity would be afforded to each to state their case, and to cross-examine each other. Mr. Cooper said that, notwithstanding any personal feelings of friendship on his part toward Mr. Laimbeer, he would, as he has hitherto done, discharge his duty fearlessly, and that, if the Commissioners deserved censure, he for one would not be found to protect them.

While the public are waiting for the result of this inquiry, it may be well to call attention to some other facts in connection with the administration of the department, and to ask the Commissioners to answer the following questions: Did they, contrary to law, purchase during the first six months of the present year $7,500 worth of butter from Armstrong & Morrison, the firm of which Mayor Havemeyer's son-in-law is a member?

Have they frequently, to the extent of thousands of dollars, purchased large quantities of groceries from H. K. Thurber & Co., without contract and without affording any opportunity for competition?

Have they at different periods purchased large quantities of dry goods from H. Wallach's Sons without having first advertised for the same?

Did they at various times during the year 1873 procure without contract from Spencer & Havemeyer, supplies of tea amounting on each occasion to over $1,000?

These are not charges made at random; their truth is vouched for by warrants for the payment of the money issued by the Controller, and if the Commissioners have no record of these transactions in their own books, they will be able to find some clue to them in warrants Nos. 14,769, 19,674, 19,768, and 25,680, issued during 1873.

Another question: Will the Commissioners say whether they passed a resolution on the 13th February, 1874, of which the following is a copy?

Resolved, That the Quassaick Woolen Mill Company of Newburg, N. Y., N. B. Hoyt, Treasurer, be and are hereby requested to manufacture for this department 500 yards of striped prison cloth and 250 yards of plain prison cloth, as per sample exhibited at this office, at the price of $1 28 per running yard for the striped and $1 20 for the plain cloth, with the option of this board to order larger quantities if required, of both kinds, at the same price.

The authenticity of this resolution cannot be denied, as it was published in the *City Record* of the 21st of February. On inquiry the writer has ascertained from a reliable source that cloth to the value of over $5,000 was received under this resolution from the Quassaick Woolen Mill Company, and that no opportunity was afforded to other manufacturers to tender for the supply.

Here are a few questions which concern Mr. Laimbeer personally:

Did Mr. Laimbeer at any time since August, 1873, when Charles G. Cornell was appointed purchasing clerk for meat at half a cent per pound commission, express himself dissatisfied with Cornell's purchases?

Did Mr. Laimbeer say he was satisfied that Cornell was guilty of fraud, and that he had overcharged, or was in the habit of overcharging the department for the meat purchased by him?

Did Mr. Laimbeer say that this man Cornell purchased the meat at wholesale price in Washington Market; that he directed it to be sent to Sayles, at Jefferson Market, who is Cornell's partner; that he there repurchased, or pretended to purchase, this meat from his own partner Sayles, at one cent per pound in advance of the price paid for it in Washington Market, and that he charged the department, not the price which the meat actually cost, but the fictitious price agreed upon at Jefferson Market, thus realizing exclusive of his commission, a clear profit of one cent per pound on all purchases?

The allegations implied in these questions are made on trustworthy authority; indeed more than one gentleman said yesterday that they heard Mr. Laimbeer make these charges against Cornell, and they expressed much surprise that Mr. Laimbeer should, under the circumstances, have continued the services of Mr. Cornell.

WARD'S ISLAND INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have had under consideration the advisability of having the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island abolished. They cannot, however, do this on their own authority, as the institution was established by a special act of the Legislature. For a long time past the asylum has not paid expenses, although the inmates have to pay their board, the price of which varies according to quality—$25 per week being charged for first class, $12 for second class, and $8 for the third class. At present there are only ten inmates, and the amount received from them is much less than the expenses.

TOMBS POLICE COURT NOTES.

Joseph Murphy was arraigned before Justice Flammer at the Tombs, charged with having forged the name of Mr. J. H. Butcher, of No. 252 Water street to an order for $50 worth of soda, on Messrs. Adee & Delere, of No. 275 Pearl street. He was held in default of $1,000 bail....Patrick H. Delaney accused of having embezzeled $50 from his employer, Mr. William Straus, of No. 420 West Forty-eighth street, was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail....Alfred Johnson for an attempt to collect $11 from Messrs. Morris Tasker & Co., of No. 15 Gold street, by means of a forged bill, purporting to be from Messrs. Leary & Co., No. 71 Broadway, was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

The report of the Department of Buildings for the week ending Saturday last shows the number of buildings proposed for erection to be twenty-four, at an estimated cost of $251,000. Twenty-two buildings are proposed for alteration, at an estimated cost of $374,900.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen had no quorum yesterday....Chamberlain Lane reports that the amount in the City Treasury on Saturday was $3,415,608 22.

ALLEGED CRUELTY ON SHIPBOARD.

Joseph W. Carey, the first officer of the American ship Sovereign of the Seas, who was charged with brutally and cruelly treating one of the ship's crew on her late voyage from San Francisco to Havre, was yesterday held by United States Commissioner Stilwell to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FRESH VIEWS OF JAPAN.

JAUNT THROUGH YOKOHAMA IN A BABY WAGON.

THE MAN-HORSES—A VISIT TO THE EMPEROR'S HAMOGOTEN—COURTESY AND HOSPITALITY OF THE JAPANESE—AMERICAN NEUTRALITY IN THE FORMOSAN DIFFICULTY—A PRESENT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1874.

It is surprising how quickly one grows accustomed to the strange sights and peculiar people of this "Far East." A week's sojourn in Yokohama will domesticate a foreigner, and so familiarize him with the ways of living of the Japanese, that to accept hospitality of the natives and enjoy with them their pleasures seem a matter of course. If there be a perfectly happy people on the earth I think it must be the inhabitants of these sunny islands of Japan. The reports that come to you in America of the rare beauty of Japanese scenery, of the almost perfect climate, of the interesting relics of the past, and wonderful signs of the present day that are to be seen and enjoyed here, are in nowise exaggerated or incorrect. This City of Yokohama lies in among picturesque highlands, fronting upon a superb bay, and is a charming place of residence in many respects. Its foreign quarter, within the limits of which Europeans and Americans most do congregate, is very comfortably provided with handsomely-furnished homes, good hotels, conveniently-arranged business houses, and so forth. Were it not for the appearance at table and everywhere else of the "Jap" servants, one could well imagine himself outside of the limits of a heathen country. But it is only a step from such signs of civilization to the Japanese town, and there the stranger is lost in new surroundings, confused by queer sounds and scenes, and made to believe that one-half the world knows very little how the other half lives. Immediately the Colima was made fast to the buoy in the harbor, the ship was surrounded by native boats, or sampans as they are called, in which were a pack of half-naked boatmen clamoring in a wild jargon for the job of landing passengers. The boats are of the clumsiest pattern, with high, rising prows, and are propelled by heavy oars fastened on each side and used as sculls. Some of the boatmen evidently scorn the idea of wearing much clothing, and are hardly clad sufficiently for decency. But one must give up any squeamish ideas as to the fitness of things in this country. Nature asserts itself among the coolies with a vengeance. The weather is hot: why, then, wear clothes to an uncomfortable extent? would seem to be the proposition of the native. A loose, thin robe, or gown that is blown about freely by the wind, and a pair of straw sandals make up the complement of wearing apparel of the lower classes. The Japanese of high estate dress modestly and elegantly. After landing at the wharf, the next experience, and one very amusing, by the way, is to take a ride to the hotel in a ginrickasha, which vehicle is an exaggerated two-wheeled baby-wagon, and is drawn by a coolie, who takes his place between the thills as naturally as a horse would do under similar circumstances, and whirls you away at a ten-mile-an-hour pace. These ginrickashas are an institution here, and are to be numbered by hundreds of thousands in Japan. In Yeddo, or Tokeio, alone there are said to be 100,000 of these wagons for public use. It costs about one-half of an itzebue, or "boo," (twelve cents,) per hour to ride, and the speed that the coolies make is something astonishing. A good ginrickasha man will run forty miles a day in a hot sun, and with a full-grown passenger in the wagon. Long jaunts into the country on tours of business or pleasure are made daily by foreigners and Japanese, with no other conveyances than these. The coolie surpasses the horse in that he never kicks over the traces, and needs no reins or bit to direct him. Civilization has brought about a change in the attire of these man-horses; and now a lady from an enlightened country is not shocked, upon going out to drive in a ginrickasha, by the sight of a stalwart "Jap" in harness wearing a shirt-collar and a pair of spurs, as was the case a year or two ago. I shall never forget the sport that a Parisian fellow-passenger and I had the first trip we made in a ginrickasha through the Japanese quarter of Yokohama. The most sedate judge could not help laughing to be dragged about like a big baby in a fancily-painted baby-wagon. Down narrow streets we went, through crowds of men, women, and numberless children, the coolies shouting out to clear the way, and never seeming to tire of the work. Married women, with shaved eyebrows and blackened teeth, carried their babies strapped to their backs, and went chatting along gayly as can be imagined; young Japanese maidens smiled flirtatiously at the French Count, as well they might; men and women displayed their wares for sale on the streets and in the shops, and everybody seemed happy. The tea-houses were crowded, and the silk stores and lacquer-ware shops were bright with beautiful goods. Here a crowd would be gathered to listen to the singing of professional musicians, (and such heathenish singing, too!) and in another place some eloquent stump speaker would be making up faces and telling lies, just as stump speakers do elsewhere. Such a gay, happy, simple people I never saw before. Everybody smiles, everybody bows pleasantly, and acknowledges any courtesy with a most gracious manner. Indeed, with all our boasted refinement and enlightenment, we might well take a lesson in politeness from these tawny Japanese. If you go into a tea-house you are met with welcome, and pleasantly entertained. When you leave the house, you are escorted to the door, and politely bidden good-bye. All this with grace and modesty, and a *naiveté* that is most agreeable. The Japanese middle class seem to be thoroughly satisfied with the little they have. A Japanese house is a low, two-story building, as a rule, within which are few articles of furniture—only the simplest necessaries of life. Neatness seems to be the desideratum and accomplishment of every family. The floors are covered with mats that are kept scrupulously clean. Upon these mats the "Jap" lives and dies, eats, sleeps, and is merry; and no earthy shoes or boots soil the same. The Japanese take off their shoes upon entering a house. A European is required to do likewise. But I must defer any detailed description of what constitute the noticeable features of life here until I have seen more of Japan. It would require a volume to treat of this strange people.

OFFICIAL VISITORS.

Among the passengers of the Colima, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, were Gen. T. B. Van Buren, the recently-appointed Consul General of the United States to Yokohama, and Gen. Wm. Myers and Col. S. O. Lyford, United States Army, who were appointed a special commission by the President to make a presentation to the Emperor of Japan from the United States. Gen. Van Buren upon his arrival here at once assumed his official duties, relieving acting Consul George N. Mitchell. The General succeeds Hon. Charles O. Shepard as Consul at Yokohama, and will undoubtedly fill his office with credit to himself. Of Mr. Shepard, his predecessor, every one speaks well. It is pleasant for an American to hear kind words of our representatives abroad.

THE IMPERIAL HAMOGOTEN.

Gen. Myers and Col. Lyford proceeded to Tokeio at once, and were received and escorted to the Hamogoten, or private pleasure-grounds of the Emperor, where they are now stopping. The Hamogoten is the place of entertainment of guests of the Government. The Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, the Duke of Edinburgh, and other prominent people, have there accepted the courtesy of Japan. Admission to the grounds is obtained only upon special application. Crossing a bridge over a moat and passing under a massive gate of bronze and wood, most curiously constructed, an entrance is obtained to the garden. A large house of Japanese architecture forms the central point of an extensive and beautifully-kept estate. Flowers, aquaria, fountains, and hedges surround the dwelling, within which the highest efforts of Japanese artistic talent are to be seen on ceilings, walls, furniture, and in other adornments. The paintings on the walls were executed by the best artists of Japan, and, singularly Oriental as they are, they show the touch of master hands. At this delightful residence the present American guests are entertained, and with a genuine courtesy not tinged with the shadow of diplomatic policy. For the Japanese do not forget pleasant receptions in America and Europe, and always reciprocate handsomely.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER AND THE FORMOSA DIFFICULTY.

I want to speak of our Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, Judge Bingham, of Ohio. At his pleasant home in Yeddo, or Tokeio, all Americans and others find a cordial grasp of welcome. The position of Minister Bingham in his official protest against the participation by Americans in the Formosan difficulty has been sharply assailed. Some say he acted before there was occasion, but Mr. Bingham bases his action in the matter upon the treaty between the United States and China, a friendly power, and but anticipated, it seems, what the necessities of the case demanded. In forbidding Americans to enter into the martial service of Japan against China, a warning was given that was called for, as pointing out the danger of treaty violation. The protest of Mr. Bingham has been approved by the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

AT THE IMPERIAL COURT.

The presentation of Gen. Myers and Col. Lyford to the court of the Emperor was a very gratifying affair. It occurred on the 11th of August at the castle of the Emperor in Yeddo. Minister Bingham formally introduced the officers named to the officers of the imperial household, and with all due ceremony the party were ushered into the presence of the Mikado, who received them in the inner court chamber. The scene was rendered brilliant by the elegance and show of handsome court dress. The Emperor wore the full dress of the Russian Hussars, and carried in his hand a white-plumed hat. With the evident intention of making the interview one of full recognition, and at the same time doing away with unnecessary display, the Mikado wore no imperial insignia beyond the proper army full dress. Minister Bingham addressed his Majesty, and notified him of the object of the Commissioners in presenting from the United States Government a complete set of the most improved arms of service as used by the American Army. Gen. Myers then made a very appropriate and handsomely-expressed address, informing the Mikado of the good-will of President Grant and the American people, and requesting the pleasure of showing, by trial of the arms at a proper time, their superiority. In reply, the Mikado expressed his appreciation of the gift and the friendly spirit that prompted its making. The Mikado said that he was interested in the welfare of the United States Government and the American people. To the remarks of the Emperor the American Minister replied in fitting terms. After the audience was concluded the commissioners and the imperial household withdrew into the ante-room, where Iwakurra, the Prime Minister of the Left, received the delegation and handsomely entertained the representatives of our Government. A splendid dinner concluded the ceremony of the day. On the day following the American officers were the guests of Iwakurra at his private residence. To-morrow evening (14th inst.) a grand reception by the heads of the Japanese Government is to be given the American Commissioners at the Hamogoten. A day has been set for the trial of the arms of service referred to, in the presence of the Japanese officials.

THE FORMOSAN QUESTION.

The Formosan difficulty has assumed a magnitude that is threatening, and bids fair to bring about an open rupture between Japan and China. War seems apparent, provided the negotiations now pending at Pekin do not prove satisfactory. The Japanese Government demands an admission by the Cabinet at Pekin that Japan has been in the right, and that the expedition to Formosa was justifiable. The great fear seems to be that Japan will overreach herself in asking a preposterous indemnity for the murder of the Japanese mariners who were shipwrecked on the coast of Formosa in 1871. Japan also requires that China shall engage to occupy the island and enforce discipline upon her subjects to prevent any recurrence of outrage and murder. All sorts of speculations are being made as to what will be done, but nobody can know anything until the negotiations are concluded. The Japanese Government has very recently purchased three steamers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the Messageries Maritimes, respectively, and the people seem to be ready to fight. There is no doubt that the Japanese soldiery is a very turbulent element, a legacy from former institutions, and it is thought by foreigners here that the Formosan expedition was a move on the part of the present Government to occupy the minds of the people and divert thoughts from home affairs. I was told by one who is well informed upon the matter, that in order to settle the Formosan difficulty, China had expressed a willingness to co-operate with Japan in erecting and keeping up light-houses on the coast of Formosa, and also to keep thereupon a joint army and naval force to insure safety to all shipwrecked mariners in the future. As matters stand now the Japanese expedition has not been recalled, and no further action is looked for until the Pekin negotiations are ended. Gen. Le Gendre, the American Consul at Amoy, has been arrested for participating in the Formosan expedition. I cannot learn of what further disposition of his case has been made, if any.

WAR VESSELS AT YOKOHAMA.

The Yokohama harbor is well filled with shipping. The United States corvette Kearsarge, of Alabama fame, which has been lying in the bay for some time past, sailed for Nagasaki today. The German corvette Arcona, and frigate Elizabeth, and her Britannic Majesty's corvette Thalia, are on this station. FISKE.

A CHILD FATALLY WOUNDED BY ITS FATHER.

Samuel McMurray, his wife Ann, and Mrs. Eliza Simpson all reside at No. 65 King street. They have all been drinking heavily for the past three weeks. On Sunday Mr. McMurray in a playful manner hurled a heavy bowl at his wife. The missile missed her, but hit her youngest son Henry, aged twelve months, in the head, and knocked the poor child senseless. Officer McHugh, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was notified, and arrested the trio. The child was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where but small hopes of his recovery are entertained. McMurray and his wife and Mrs. Simpson were arraigned before Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. McMurray was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him on his son, Mrs. Simpson was sent to the island for two months as being a disorderly character, and Mrs. McMurray was discharged, as she has several other young children to look after.

POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

ITS EFFECT ON THE REPUBLICAN VOTE IN NORTH CAROLINA—THE MIXED SCHOOLS QUESTION—A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE MEASURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All parties here are agreed as to the cause of the late overwhelming defeat of the Republicans. Ex-Gov. Holden and other leading men of that party are as emphatic as the Democrats in saying that it was mainly due to the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Republican Senate, and to its probable passage at the next session of Congress by the Republican House of Representatives. It was in vain that the Republican candidates, almost to a man, declared open opposition to the measure. It was in vain that even their colored supporters, including John Hyman, the colored Representative elect to Congress, opposed it. The Democratic press and politicians urged with irresistible force the fact that the great Republican Party of the North supported it, and that it only failed to become a law at the last session by the Parliamentary rule which requires a two-thirds vote to take up a bill out of its order. They also urged the indisputable fact that the Southern Republicans in Congress, almost to a man, supported the Civil Rights bill, or evaded a direct vote against it; while Wm. A. Smith, of this district, who was a rare exception to the rule, was constrained to withdraw from the candidacy, owing, doubtless, to his avowed opposition to the bill, for at the opening of the campaign the colored voters were all in favor of the measure, and doubtless in their hearts they still cherish the sentiment. But the exigencies of the hour constrained them to follow their white leaders, who saw that defeat was inevitable with that load upon their backs. And even to "unload" in the midst of fight, proved to be ineffectual.

If it were a question of substantial justice and equality of rights, I admit that the facts above stated would furnish no valid reason for the abandonment of the Civil Rights bill by the Republican Party. But is this the case? I think not, and that the contrary can be shown. The features of that measure, which are most obnoxious to Southern minds, and, so far as I recollect them, the only ones which would not be submitted to almost without murmuring, are those which require mixed schools and the indiscriminate reception of colored and white persons into the hotels, theatres, and places of amusement. As to the mixed schools, the effect of the bill will be to abolish all common schools in the Southern States, and others which depend in any way upon State or Municipal support. It is said that one man may lead a horse to the water, but twenty cannot make him drink; and Congress may decree that public schools shall be free to all, but it cannot compel Southern Legislatures to vote taxes for their support. The question arises, therefore, whether wise statesmanship near the close of the nineteenth century demands the suppression of the common school systems of the fifteen or sixteen Southern States in order that the principle of "equality before the law" may be asserted and maintained on the statute books? I deny that any principle of equity or constitutional right is violated by the establishment of separate schools for the two races, unless it can be shown that the same principle is violated by the establishment of separate schools for the sexes; for the gentler sex which is honored by our laws, North and South, with this privilege of exclusive schools, has no right superior to the male gender; and, indeed, even in this age of "women's rights," females have fewer constitutional rights guaranteed to them than males. The peculiar privilege of exclusive schools, therefore, which the sex enjoys rests on the basis of expediency, of the fitness of things, and of common sense. The utility of separate schools for the races has precisely this foundation. It is best. It is most conducive to peace, order, and to the cause of education; and it should be maintained until time shall have modified or effaced the deep-rooted prejudices which now render mixed schools for the white and colored races impracticable.

In regard to the claim of right set up in the Civil Rights bill, that colored men shall not be refused acces to the hotels, theatres, and places of amusement generally, there is this to be said: That all such places of entertainment and amusement are private property, and that no one, whether white or black, has any equitable right to enter them against the wishes of the owners. They enjoy no monopoly, nor do they receive any sort of support or countenance from the Government, general or local, except the glorious privilege of being taxed. Why then should not the inn, the theatre, or the lecture hall be, like the cottage of the English or American peasant, the castle of the owner, which no man has a right to invade without his consent. But it will be said that the common law gives the right to every white man to enter the inn, and requires the innkeeper to receive and entertain him, provided he can pay his way; and it is insisted that the same privilege should be extended to colored men, guaranteed by the same obligation upon the innkeeper. This reasoning is based on the assumption that two wrongs make a right; that because innkeepers are unjustly required to entertain objectionable white men, therefore they should be required to entertain colored men. I, on the contrary, insist that "equality before the law" calls for the repeal of the law which requires innkeepers to entertain objectionable white men rather than that his burdens should be increased.

The history of this common law exaction is briefly this: In early times in England, when the Government regulated everything, innkeeping was a privilege which the municipalities granted to their favorites—which privilege no man was allowed to invade. If A owned the inn of the town, and could furnish suitable accommodations to the traveling public, B could not, without the risk of fine and imprisonment, set up another inn in the corporation, and draw off A's custom, without incurring the risk of fine and imprisonment. I have not the authorities before me, but I remember that "Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown" contains cases of this kind; and the fact is also referred to in the Encyclopedias. Now, this monopoly of innkeeping was never enjoyed in any part of America. It was in England the reason of the law requiring innkeepers to entertain all comers; and when or where the monopoly ceased, the requirement should have been abandoned. It is a well-settled maxim of jurisprudence that when the reason for a law ceases, the law itself should cease.

I have never seen any evidence that this obligation which the common law imposed on innkeepers was extended to the keepers of places of amusement. Indeed, when it originated theatres were unknown, and public amusements were for the most part conducted out of doors, and without any view to money-making. Whatever obligations rest on the proprietors of such places, therefore, must have been imposed by the statutes of the States; and these, with the common law itself as to innkeepers, may be repealed by the State Legislatures. Should the Civil Rights bill be adopted by Congress, therefore, the Southern States—all except the two or three in which the blacks are in the majority—can render its obnoxious provisions nugatory by repealing the common and statute laws which require innkeepers and proprietors of places of amusement to receive unwelcome guests into their houses, and by the abandonment of the common school systems.

In view of these obvious facts and considerations, is it wise, patriotic, and just to engraft a law upon the statute books which must fail of its avowed objects, while it will render the Republican Party more odious than ever to the great body of the Southern people?

The other features of the Civil Rights bill, at least such as require that the railroad, steamboats, and stage lines which carry the United States mails, shall furnish equal accommodations to all passengers who pay equal fares are simply just, and will be acquiesced in by the Southern people without serious complaint. The recently introduced Pullman Parlor Cars, which are divided into compartments, will enable families or classes to be as exclusive as they choose in spite of the most stringent leveling law. For, after all, there can be no inequality in an arrangement by which friends may group themselves together on such occasions.

The results of the late election in this State cannot fail to have a purifying effect upon the Republican Party. Not a few bad characters have been defeated, and it may be hoped laid aside as popular leaders forever. The hurricane which has swept over the State has scattered the political miasma and feculence which have been engendered by the hot-house measures of reconstruction, and the field is now clear for legitimate and natural action. If the Republicans of the North would retain or regain the political control of these Southern States; if they would extend over them a Government of opinion in place of a Government of force; if they would win the confidence of the dominant white race without doing the slightest injustice to the blacks, they must abandon forever the idea of enforcing social equality between the races. If they would defeat the Pendleton-Butler scheme of paying off the national debt in Treasury notes—a scheme as disastrous as it would be dishonoring to the nation—they must cease to pass a measure which concentrates every white voter South of the Potomac against them. If they would restore harmony between the races where it has been destroyed, and preserve it where it still exists, they must leave the South to its autonomy, and respect the right of local self-government in this part of the Union as it is respected in Massachusetts, Illinois, and California. There is reason to hope that the lessons of the past will not be lost, and that among the first things which will be done when Congress meets will be the indefinite postponement of the Civil Rights bill. G.

THE STATE CANVASS.

GIVE US THE BEST MEN FOR CANDIDATES.

From the Utica Herald, Sept. 12.

There never was a time when it was more essential than now that New-York State should be represented in the Senate by a united Republican delegation. The next six years will witness the adjustment of the national finances. The Republican Party has thus far managed the finances in a manner which proves it to be the party to bring the country safely back to the financial basis upon which it stood before the war. Other questions growing out of the war, and relating to its most vital results, remain unsettled. New-York must aid with her full representation the patriotic majority of the Senate, which is laboring to secure to the newly enfranchised the rights which pertain to citizenship. The work of the future is one of building up, expanding, developing, progressing. In this work, the voice of New-York must be as potent as her position among the States is powerful. To send a Democrat in the place of Mr. Fenton will be to neutralize the influence of the State in the Senate, by offsetting one of its votes against the other on all leading and vital questions. A Republican majority in the Assembly is equally essential to the home interests of the State. A legislative body, in which the two Houses are politically opposed to each other, is historically of little value to the people. The political lack of harmony extends itself through all the business relations of the two Houses. Valuable time is wasted; wise legislation is defeated; responsibility is divided and lost. The present State Senate is one of the best we have ever had. Its leaders are honest and experienced men, from whom no rings receive countenance, and by whom all jobs and extravagancies are fought without mercy. Under the care of this Senate, the appropriations of last year were stripped of all superfluities, and the docket of bills was cleaned of all that were objectionable. In the hands of this Senate, the material and financial interests of the people will be well guarded during the ensuing year. But that body will be blocked in its good work, hedged in its reforms, and hindered in its economic efforts, if, through any apathy, contention or default, the people shall suffer the Assembly to pass under the control of a Democratic majority.

There is but one way to prevent this. That is, to secure good candidates—candidates who are in every way qualified for such an office. If the Republicans of any district shall permit an unworthy man to secure their Assembly nomination, they will give to the best class of voters a justification for contributing to his defeat in spite of the disastrous consequences following it. We have been surprised to find in several districts hereabouts that very little interest is manifested in the Assembly nomination. Under such circumstances, the office is sure to go to a man who seeks it rather than itself seek the man best fitted for it. In all such districts, it is time that an effort was made to secure the nomination of the very best available man.

COMTE DE CHAMBORD AND DON CARLOS.

The Carlist official organ publishes a letter addressed by the Comte De Chambord to Don Carlos, his nephew by marriage. It is in the following terms:

"The satisfaction which the perusal of your letter has given me, through the energy of the sentiments expressed in it, is as warm as the interest which it inspires in me in all its details. I am able to appreciate at their true value the grounds which have led you to address your Memorandum to the European Powers. I trust that, after reading the facts stated by you with such clearness the powers in question, better informed, and guided, moreover, by their own interests, will no longer continue to shut their eyes to the truth, and will not present to the world the melancholy spectacle which we contemplate. I have no need to tell you how happy your aunt and I will be when the news of the triumph of the Legitimist cause in Spain reaches us. God has already accorded you visible marks of His protection, and He will sustain you to the end, for you will always be faithful to Him while fighting only, as you have hitherto done, for His glory, the welfare of your people, and the triumph of the Catholic Church."

THE FUTURE USE OF CAVALRY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that the difference of opinion between the two schools of German officers as to the future use of cavalry remains as unsettled as ever. Since the great manœuvres at Dessau last year some of the chief tactical theorists, especially Col. Verdy and Major Scherff, have very plainly given their opinions against the encouragement of any belief in the power of horse used in mass on the battlefield. On the other hand, some of the best practical soldiers in the army, who are understood to have the weight of Prince Frederick Charles' authority on their side, advocate strongly the maintenance of the great traditions of Ziethen and Seydlitz. The latter party has evidently the most weight with the War Office, for we find that there are to be three sets of cavalry manoeuvres this Autumn, though in each that arm will only be represented by the regiments of a single corps. Those of the Third Corps are to be trained at Frankfort on the Oder; of the Fourth, near Magdeburg, and of the Fifteenth, or Alsace-Lorraine, Corps, near Haguenau. One chief point to be settled at these assemblies is the value of the new Cavalry Exercise book, as revised by the Commission under Gen. Schmidt, and now about to be formally adopted. Another still more important one is the mobility of the new horse artillery guns lately served out, which has been questioned by certain officers of the mounted services, and is to be fully tested and reported on.

PARTIES IN UTAH.

The Salt Lake *Herald*, a sympathizer with the Mormons, urges the formation of national political parties in Utah, in view of the possible admission of the Territory into the Union. It says: "In view of this contingency the *Herald* submits for the consideration of the people the suggestion that meetings be held for the free expression of opinions in regard to the questions of the day, with a view to the organization of such political parties in sympathy with existing parties in the States as may seem advisable. Such a course can certainly harm no one, and it may be productive of benefit to the community. It will place us *en rapport* with the active, intelligent statesmen and politicians of the country, and attract our attention somewhat from purely local contests, if it does not harmonize them and lessen their sometimes aggravating features."

ARKANSAS.

GOV. BAXTER'S LETTER DECLINING A RENOMINATION.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STATE—IRKSOMENESS OF HIS POSITION DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS.

The following is the letter of Gov. Elisha Baxter, of Arkansas, declining the Democratic nomination for re-election tendered him by the late State Convention:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 9, 1874.

DEAR SIRS: Your communication conveying to me the information that I have been nominated for Governor by the Conservative Convention, now in session in this city, has been received. The circumstances surrounding me in the past few months are such as to render me doubly sensible of the high honor thus conferred; and I can only say that I am more than gratified by this renewed token of your confidence. During the period that I have held the office of Governor, I have had no alternative except either actively to assist in the destruction of the last vestiges of the liberties of the people, or else to make a stand at all hazards in defense of their rights. I claim no credit for having pursued the plain path of duty in an emergency so vital to the public welfare. In doing so I have violated no pledges. The platform on which I ran was made up of promises for a better Government. Wherever I had the honor to address the people I reiterated those promises with the strongest emphasis of which I was capable—so far was I from concealing my sentiments either from friends or foes. I recur to these things now with the most profound and intimate conviction that I have forfeited no pledge, have violated no promise thus made. Pursuing the course which I had thus proposed to myself, having in view the complete restoration of the entire people, white and black, rich and poor, to the inestimable privilege of self-government, as dear to the American people as the air which they breathe; a course exacting the overthrow of a set of men who have hedged themselves around with every conceivable device in order to degrade the Government to a mere private monopoly, it was not to be expected that I should escape detraction; yet in all the obloquy that has been heaped upon me it has never, so far as I know, been objected that I have proved recreant to a single principle of the platform on which I was elected, or a single engagement which I thus assumed.

The facts bearing on my official conduct are sufficiently well-known, and it is not possible to falsify the truths of history. We have had conventions and legislatures, made up in a great part of men having no residence and scarcely any acquaintance in the communities which they pretended to represent; misgovernment has invaded every department, and produced effects which it would be painful to state in detail. Everywhere public peculations and private extortion walked hand in hand. Enormous taxation was attended by a still more enormous waste of public revenue. The public debt increased more than ten millions of dollars in less than five years. Taxes were increased three-fold, and still failed to meet the public outlay, and every year the disproportion between the income and the expenses of the government was enhanced. The country being greatly impoverished by a destructive and disastrous civil war, it was not possible that this condition of affairs should long continue.

Soon after I was installed as Governor, a bill was introduced into the Legislature for the release of the State lien on all railroads which she had aided in building; and also another, which I regard as wholly unparalleled in the legislation of this continent. I refer to the Metropolitan Police bill, by which it was provided that three paid Commissioners should be stationed in each county, endowed with the right to arrest, without warrant or evidence, any citizen, at will, and to send him to be incarcerated at the capital, provision of men and money being made for carrying out these extraordinary powers. This law would have amounted to a perpetual suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, would have created limited power in every county, and would have reduced over a half million of American citizens to subjection to a system of government far more odious and oppressive than that of the celebrated Council of Ten at Venice. Had this bill become a law—and its success at one time was deemed certain—no citizen would have been safe by day or by night, at home or abroad; a reign of terror must have ensued; elections would have subsided into a mere idle ceremony; the courts would have been impotent; there would have been an end of all substantial indications of free government, and anarchy itself would have been hailed with a sense of grateful relief. My successful opposition to these two measures was the origin of plans to eject me from the office which I held—plans which for awhile were intended to be kept secret, but which were fully revealed by that baffled rage which ensued a short time afterward, when I refused to issue railroad aid bonds which I believed to be illegal until the law should be settled by the courts. It is useless to recount the events which followed, and which are fresh in the minds of all. Suffice it to say that the great body of the people, without distinction of party, rallied to my support, and that the proclamation of President Grant caused the dispersion of desperate men whose last hope of success appeared in the delusive form of a heartless civil war.

The Legislature having been called together, I recommended to it to submit to the people the proposition of a Constitutional Convention, which was done, and the people responded with the unprecedented majority of nearly 72,000 in favor of a convention. That convention has just submitted to the popular vote a constitution containing all the elements of a free Republican Government, making all the offices elective at the hands of the people, embodying no distinction of class or race, guaranteeing equal rights before the law to all men. The successful execution of this most important matter, and the satisfactory regeneration of the Government, rendered it expedient that all existing terms of office should be curtailed, in order that there might be an unlimited appeal to the people, a feature which has met with my unqualified approval.

In every step thus taken, next to the approval of my own conscience, I have desired that of the people, whose best interests I have faithfully endeavored to represent, but as that approval would be valueless unless free and unsolicited, I have employed no effort to attain it. In the nomination you have tendered me I recognize the approbation of the great body of the people, being perfectly assured that the acceptance of that nomination is the exact equivalent of an election.

Under these circumstances I feel myself restored to that freedom of action which, unless in very exceptional cases, is enjoyed by every citizen, of accepting or declining, without offense, any position which may be tendered him by his friends or the people. Under happier auspices the office of Governor will henceforth be less onerous than it has been, and I am allowed to hope that my successor will have fewer difficulties to encounter than have fallen to my lot. I trust that I have been the humble instrument through which the people are now in a condition to have free and fair elections, and to select with perfect freedom the officers provided for by law. In the exercise of that choice I should regret if they were in any manner fettered by considerations growing out of this fortunate deliverance from a bondage, which threatened to be worse than death. My position has necessarily given me a prominence during the troublesome days of my term of office, and an undue share of praise may have been bestowed upon me. Your overture is without the slightest solicitation on my part, yet under the peculiar circumstances which exist, I deem it better and more honorable to decline a nomination dictated, in some measure, by a feeling of gratitude as well as a regard to the public good; consulting at the same time my own tastes and interests in preferring to retire to the duties and privileges of private life, leaving you to confer the honor of your choice on some more worthy person, promising at the same time to exercise for the brief residue of my term the same vigilance and fidelity which I have striven for in the past.

In conclusion, permit me again to return to you my sincere thanks, and to express through you to the convention, and to the people at large, the gratifying and confident hope which I entertain, that the adoption of the new Constitution may be the beginning of a new and better order of things; an era of greater prosperity; of less discord and partisan hostility; of laws wisely enacted and impartially administered; a more general and thorough education; a growing amelioration and refinement of life, and all the blessings of an advancing civilization.

I remain, very respectfully yours,
ELISHA BAXTER.

To Messrs. Chas. Coffin, Chairman; John R. Hampton, Jordan E. Cravens, Thomas Fletcher, J. E. Eagle, committee.

THE JAMES BROTHERS.

Miss Mattie Hamlett, who was said to have recognized the James Brothers among the recent robbers of a stage near Lexington, Mo., has written the following curious letter to their mother:

LEXINGTON, Mo., Sept. 3, 1874.

Mrs. Samuels:

MY DEAR MADAM: Your letter of Sept. 1 was received on the 2d. After a hasty consideration of its contents, I have the privilege of replying as follows: I was accidentally in North Lexington on Sunday evening, at the time of the robbery of the 'bus, the subject matter of the article in the Kansas City *Times* referred to by you. The statement does not correspond with my recollection of the circumstances; but that is not material to the letter. When called upon, with my escort, to return to the 'bus, I thought I recognized in the person who gave the order William Younger, and I hastily gave expression to the belief. On arriving at the 'bus I thought I recognized in one of the two persons who had it in possession Frank James, and on the impulse of the moment addressed him by name. The recognition (real or imagined) was acknowledged, and from this circumstance it was repeated, on my authority, that the James brothers were the perpetrators of the deed.

After mature reflection on the subject I am prepared to doubt the accuracy of my recognition sufficiently to warrant me in refusing to make formal affidavit to the fact. Very respectfully,
MATTIE HAMLETT.

THE TREASURY OF CALIFORNIA.

To reassure citizens who fear that the State of California has more coin in its Treasury than it needs, the Sacramento *Union* of the 7th inst. says: "At the last count there was on hand $1,467,438 33. Of this there belongs to the School Fund $51,500, apportioned among different counties, but not yet called for; $1,053,000 to the sinking and interest funds of 1857, which must remain on hand to pay bonds already called in, some of which bear interest no longer, and on the most the interest will stop on the 1st of November and December next—this amount really belongs to the bondholders, as the State may be called upon to pay all the bonds any day when presented—$50,000 in the Pacific Railroad fund, to pay interest on January coupons; in the harbor protection and wharf and dock fund, $148,009, subject to the order of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners for improvements of the harbor. These are the only large amounts. Other funds, such as State library, Capitol bonds interest, deceased persons' fund, &c., with less amount than $30,000, are not taken into consideration, but of all these the State is only, so to say, the custodian, and money can be used for specific purposes only. The general fund, out of which all appropriations are paid, has not a dollar, but it is in debt to-day over $390,000."

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP IN RELATION TO IT—THE BROAD BLUE RIBBON EXPLAINED.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, held in Boston on Thursday evening last, the following letter from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, its President, was read. It was addressed to Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Vice President of the society:

WILDBAD, WURTEMBURG, Aug. 6, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. ADAMS: I avail myself of a quiet moment, in this little nook of the Black Forest, where I am passing a few weeks for the health of one of my family, to inform you officially of a gift to our old Historical Society, which, I am sure, will be received with interest and acknowledged with gratitude. It is an exact copy of that portrait of Washington which was intended for the Stadtholder in 1780, and which was captured, with Laurens, by Capt. Keppel, of the British Navy. Laurens, as you well remember, had been appointed our Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland in 1779, and was on his way to the Hague. His imprisonment in the Tower, for more than a year, made a serious impression on his health, but he survived to be one of the signers of the preliminary treaty of peace, I believe, in November, 1782. I have forgotten how much longer he lived, but it is interesting in these days, when "cremation" has become one of the topics of social science, to recall the fact, or certainly the story that, agreeably to his own directions, his body was burned, and his ashes collected and buried.

Meantime, the portrait of Washington, which he had in charge, happily escaped from all detriment, and having been claimed and allowed as personal prize, was presented by the captor to his uncle, Admiral Lord Keppel. It thus became one of the treasures of Quidenham Park, the seat of the Earl of Albemarle, the present head of the Keppel family, in Norfolk. It is by no means a work of high art, and I am at a loss to conjecture by whom it could have been painted. It has no signature, I learn, and there is no tradition at Quidenham as to the artist's name. Perhaps the journals of Congress, or the newspapers of the period, may furnish a clue to the problem. Some of the emblems and allegorical illustrations, if I may so call them, suggest a French artist. But the main interest of the portrait is derived from the fate which befell it, from the period of Washington's life at which it was taken, and from the broad blue ribbon which is so conspicuous a feature of his costume.

Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel, in his life of the gallant Admiral, mentions the portrait, and is much perplexed to account for this blue ribbon. It was at one time construed in some quarters into a confirmation of the mistaken idea that Washington was made a Marshal of France when Rochambeau was sent over to our aid. But our society will not forget that this whole subject was treated with great ability in a paper read at our social meeting in the month of January, 1859, by our lamented associate, Judge Warren, whose death has so recently been announced, and in the tribute to whose memory I should so gladly have united. That paper, printed in one of the early volumes of our proceedings, called attention for the first time, I believe, to the Orderly Book of Washington, at Cambridge, in 1775, which showed that the blue ribbon was prescribed as the distinctive designation of the commander-in-chief, so that he might be recognized by the troops to whom, on his first coming, he was so entire a stranger. It was certainly this paper of our deceased associate and friend, Judge Warren, which first awakened a special interest in the portrait at Quidenham; and happening myself to be in England a few months after it was read, I made an incipient movement toward procuring at least a photograph of it. I found it, however, altogether impracticable at that time; and circumstances beyond my control prevented me from even availing myself of the permission which Lord Albemarle then kindly gave me to see it.

Within a year or two past I was fortunate to allude to the portrait, and to mention my desire to secure some sketch or copy of it for our society, to a valued friend of yours, as well as of my own—Alexander Duncan, Esq., long an honored citizen of Rhode Island, but now resident in London. Mr. Duncan entered at once into my views, and most kindly promised to make a personal effort to accomplish them. By his intervention with his friend, the present Lord Albemarle, permission was obtained for making a copy of the portrait, and the services of a skillful artist were secured for the purpose. The portrait was photographed, and the photograph magnified to the precise dimensions of the original. The copy was then finished on canvas, in oils and colors, in the immediate presence of the original, so as to leave no room for the slightest discrepancy between them. It is, indeed, pronounced to be a perfect *fac simile* of the portrait, just as it was painted for the Stadtholder, and captured by Keppel, nearly a hundred years ago, and which has hardly ever been seen by an American eye from that day to this.

Of the success of this reproduction the Earl of Albemarle, who took a warm personal interest in the work as it proceeded, thus writes to Mr. Vernon Heath, under whose direction it was done, and to whose superintending care it owes so much:

QUIDENHAM PARK, ATTLEBOROUGH, March 31.

DEAR SIR: Of the skill that Mr. Vivian has shown in producing a faithful copy of my picture of Washington there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who has seen, as I have, the copy and the original side by side. The Americans ought, therefore, to be thoroughly satisfied with a correct portrait of their illustrious countryman. If as a work of art, and not on account of its historical merit, a finer picture be not produced, the fault is with the original, and not with the copy.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
VERNON HEATH, Esq. ALBEMARLE.

I inclose the original of this letter from our files, so that our copy of the portrait may never be without an authentic attestation of its fidelity.

You will agree with me, I am sure, that our most grateful acknowledgments would have been due to our excellent friend, Mr. Duncan, if he had only procured for us an opportunity of obtaining for ourselves an exact reproduction of so interesting a memorial of Washington and of our Revolutionary struggle. But while I was recently with him in London, he authorized me to present it to our society as his own gift, and they will accordingly receive it as such, and place such an inscription upon it as will perpetuate the record of his liberality.

Meantime, I have so far presumed on the willingness of the society to make proper provisions for it, as to instruct Mr. Vernon Heath to have a fac-simile prepared of the simple but effective frame in which it has been inclosed from the first, so that it may take its place in our gallery precisely as the original is now found in the gallery of Lord Albemarle. I have also caused it to be insured in London.

I cannot conclude this letter without suggesting—what, indeed, could not fail to have occurred to yourself—that we owe our respectful and grateful acknowledgments to the Earl of Albemarle for yielding to the desire which had been communicated to him, and allowing the portrait to be copied for us, and for the obliging interest he has taken in the work, and the facilities he has afforded for its accomplishment. Nor can we omit to express our obligations to Mr. Vernon Heath for the fidelity and success with which he has executed the commission given him by Mr. Duncan in our behalf. A full-length portrait of life size, with so many details of dress and illustration, in a private gallery, at a long distance from the metropolis, was no easy thing to copy.

Believe me, dear Mr. Adams, with great regard and with kind remembrances to our associates, very sincerely yours, ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

Hon. C. F. Adams, Vice President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

A WOMAN FINED FOR GRAND LARCENY.

Some time ago Officer Lumbeyer, of the Jersey City Police force, saw a woman handsomely dressed trying the doors of empty houses. His suspicions were aroused, and he arrested her. When she was searched at the station-house, it was discovered that she had concealed beneath her clothing stolen goods valued at $750. She gave her name as Maria Smith, her real name being Maria Wessig. She was locked up, and it is said was recognized by the New-York Police as a well-known sneak-thief and shoplifter. Yesterday she was taken into the Hudson County Special Sessions, before Judge Hoffman, and tried on five charges of grand larceny, and one of petit larceny. For the defense it was shown that she was the owner of considerable property in New-York, and that her thieving, being without motive, probably proceeded from kleptomania. The jury, however, found her guilty of all the charges, and the court imposed a fine of $25 upon each conviction for grand larceny, and $10 for the petit larceny charge—altogether $135, and costs.

AN UNEXPLAINED ASSAULT.

Some four days ago Ex-Deputy Sheriff Peter Bowe and Assemblyman William Cook were walking through the streets together, when John H. McDowell attacked the former with a loaded cane, inflicting very severe injuries on him. Bowe procured a warrant from Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, and yesterday McDowell was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. The origin of the row could not be ascertained, as Mr. Bowe's injuries were too serious to admit of his coming into court. McDowell was remanded to await the result of Bowe's injuries. A full investigation will be held when he appears.

SEIZURE OF SILKS.

On Saturday, Inspectors Brackett and Fidean, of the Staff of Col. Frank E. Howe, special agent of the Treasury at this port, seized a trunk of imported silks for alleged violation of the revenue laws. Among the goods were two silk dresses, made up, and elaborately decorated with jet beads. These dresses are valued at $600 each. The seizure reflects credit on the officers, as the goods came over on the Bremen steam-ship Hohenzollern, that arrived here last Wednesday, and were passed by the Customs Inspectors at Hoboken, and delivered to a fashionable modiste on Brevoort place.

AN EMBARRASSED CITY.

PECUNIARY DIFFICULTIES OF NEW ORLEANS.

INADEQUACY OF ITS REVENUE TO MEET ITS EXPENSES—FAILURES OF THE PRESENT COLLECTING AND DISBURSING SYSTEMS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Sept. 10.

The crisis in the financial condition of the city engages attention, and from present appearances a complete culmination is not an improbable event in the near future. Time scrip has fallen into almost utter decay, commanding only from thirty to forty cents on the dollar. Persons working for the city on salaries, or laborers working for wages cannot long stand such a heavy discount on their earnings. Yet that, however hard to believe, is a trifle compared to the other interests at stake. The foundation of all the trouble was laid several years ago, and it would be the height of injustice to lay the blame at the door of the present city administration. They came into power with their hands tied by pre-existing contracts. A very limited inquiry into the condition of the unpaid taxes demonstrates that the prompt payment of back and current taxes would relieve every embarrassment and place the city on a cash basis, with an immensely reduced rate of taxation, and yet sufficient to meet all current expenses. The last report of the Administrator of Finance shows an uncollected balance on back taxes of $3,087,123 40. If the unpaid taxes of the present year be added, the amount due the city will be found to exceed $5,000,000, not only enough to take up the entire floating indebtedness of the city, but also a large proportion of the bonded debt of the city. If that were done, city taxation could and would be reduced to one-half the present rate, and the city be enabled to enter the market on a cash basis, and make its purchases and contracts accordingly, instead of paying two or three prices for everything, as is now the case. With $5,000,000 of taxes due, still the city cannot realize enough ready money to meet its current expenses. This is attributable to the causes already alluded to, and which may be briefly expressed thus:

1. The non-payment of back taxes, of which over $3,000,000 are due.

2. The proportion of current taxes (1874) available to the city is not equal to current expenses.

Nothing more need be added touching the first of these propositions, but the second is full of instruction. To illustrate how much actual money the city can control out of a tax-bill, we have prepared the following statement of the division which the law makes. The estimate is upon a tax-bill of $2 50, which may be paid over the counter of the Administrator of Finance. We have the following division of the proceeds of the bill:

Consolidated bonds	20.70
Railroad bonds	14.90
Pontchartrain Railroad bonds	.50
Water works bonds	5.30
Seven per cent. bonds, old	15.15
Seven per cent. bonds, new	16.00
Jefferson City bonds	1.80
McDonogh School bonds	.40
Fink Asylum bonds	.30
Street improvement bonds	2.10
Ten per cent. 1871 bonds	8.70
Gold consolidated bonds, G. S.	12.60
Interest on Carrollton bonds	1.50
City	68.00
Metropolitan Police	44.50
New-Orleans Park	12.50
Public schools	25.00
Total	$2 50.00

It is thus seen that out of a bill for $2 50 the city only gets sixty-eight cents, or $272 out of a bill for $1,000. From the revenue thus obtained must the city be run, and all current expenses paid. The inadequacy of it to the work to be done is plain. Look at the long list of expenses, among which are to be enumerated 800 miles of streets to be kept in repair, the city to be lighted with gas, salaries of officers and wages of laborers to be paid, charitable asylums to be supported, law charges and fees of Sheriffs and clerks to be paid, indigent sick, and dead to be cared for, stationery to be provided, expenses of draining machines to be met, the Fire Department to be kept up, lumber to be bought for repairs, prisoners to be maintained, and a hundred other things to be provided for.

There are some readers, not familiar with city affairs, who will want to know what becomes of the revenue derived from markets and wharves, and, to avoid misunderstanding, we will explain. The amount derived from markets is $260,000, and from wharves $240,000. Both of these sources of revenue were pledged by the previous Administration to pay loans obtained, and no part of them are available for ordinary current expenses of the city Government. But what, says another person, becomes of the money derived from licenses? That, too, is lost to current expenses. The amount derived from that service is about $500,000. Last Spring the City Council was compelled to authorise the payment of licenses in scrip, and if they had not done so those revenues would have been receivable under an act of the Legislature in Metropolitan Police warrants. It is thus seen in the three items of revenue from markets, wharves, and licenses, fully $1,000,000 are diverted from the ordinary control of the city and rendered unavailable for ordinary and current expenses. Nothing can or will save the city ultimately from an almost total suspension of its operations except the payment of the large sums due it from the tax-payers. Unworked streets and unlighted lamps is certainly a dark and gloomy prospect, but it is not by any means an improbable result of tax resistance and the nefarious intermeddling of the Legislature in former years with the affairs of the city.

Formerly city tax bills were exigible from the 1st day of March to the 31st day of July. The last Legislature changed this rule, and made them exigible from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of March. The present city Administration, in a spirit of leniency toward the taxpayers, extended the time four months. Up to the present time no bills have been put in court for the year 1874, but every facility offered for the settlement of taxes without costs or expenses to delinquents. We are informed that all possible delay has been granted, and that the bills will now be shortly taken into court for final execution.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

A READING-ROOM FOR THE PRISONERS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—WHERE BOOKS AND MAGAZINES MAY BE SENT.

The following correspondence between A. W. Sheldon, General Agent of the Prison Association of New-York, and the Secretary of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections explains itself:

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
No. 19 CENTRE ST., NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1874.

To the Honorable Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN: The numerous requests which I receive from prisoners confined in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for reading matter of some description, and the frequent applications from their friends and others interested in their welfare, prompt me to address you on the subject, and to inquire if a suitable room cannot be set apart in the Penitentiary building, and furnished with shelves, casings, &c., for the purpose of a library for the institution, and a proper person placed in charge to keep the books in order and distribute them among the prisoners, under such regulations as your honorable board may adopt, and similar to the rules in vogue in other penal institutions.

This, in this institution, is a want which has long been felt, and which, I trust, may shortly be supplied, as all these kind and humane provisions for the comfort and welfare of our prison population are without doubt greater preventives of crime than the bolts and bars which confine them; and I believe that the education of the ignorant among our prison population is soon to become one, if not the most prominent agency in prison reform. Its good results are not alone realized by the prisoners themselves who are being instructed, but all are correspondingly benefited by it. In the same proportion as the minds of these men are educated and enlightened, and others are made to feel the inspiration of new and more elevated thoughts and ideas, and wider and loftier views of manhood open to the mind, self-respect returns or is created, and good order and better discipline are secured.

If your honorable board will provide such a room, librarian, &c., as I have suggested, I will endeavor, on behalf of the Prison Association, to supply a sufficient number of books, magazines, periodicals, papers, &c., to meet the demand for reading matter among the prisoners, and which will no doubt in a short time be largely increased by donations from the different publishers and the public.—I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, A. W. SHELDON, General Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 66 THIRD AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1874.

Col. A. W. Sheldon, General Agent:

SIR—The Commissioners are in receipt of your favor of 13th instant on the subject of reading matter for prisoners at the Penitentiary, and have instructed the Warden to select a suitable place and have a book-case made for the books, &c., which the Prison Association propose to collect and donate.

Very Respectfully,
JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1874.

Hon. Wm. Laimbeer, President Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

SIR: The Secretary of your honorable board informs me that the Warden of the Penitentiary has been instructed to select a suitable room and have a case made for the books, &c. Will you please request him to inform me when he is prepared to receive them, as I have a large number which I can send over at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. W. SHELDON, General Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 66 THIRD AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1874.

Col. A. W. Sheldon, General Agent:

SIR: The cases for books donated for prisoners at the Penitentiary are now ready for their reception.

Very respectfully,
JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Contributions of books, magazines, &c., for the above library will be received at the office of the association, No. 19 Centre street. Money for the purchase of new books may be sent to Wm. C. Gilman, Esq., Treasurer, No. 46 Pine street.

THE LATE SUICIDE AT THE TOMBS.

John J. Pincus, a lawyer, of No. 4 Wall street, yesterday made affidavit at the Coroners' office that he was personally acquainted with Julius Mendelssohn, who committed suicide at the Tombs, and knew the father of the deceased, who is a merchant and senior partner in the firm of Lesser, Liebemann & Co., of Berlin. He knew the deceased when the latter was a medical student at Bonn. He made this statement, he said, merely to establish the identity of the suicide, whose name was Julius Lesser, and not Mendelssohn, as averred by the latter.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The School for Scandal—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

BELLO'S GARDEN.—The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, and Grand Ballet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Our Clerks—Off the Line—Les ex Parele Français—Principal characters by Mr. Toole.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Jane Eyre—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Princesse de Trebisonde—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Geodon, M. Duplan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Venice Preserved—Mr. McCullough, Mr. Warde, and Miss Brough.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment—Mme. Violette Picaut and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mazeppa—Passion's Perils—Mlle. Sanyeah and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor and others. Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert. By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment—Mlle. Delsour and others. Matinée at 2:30.

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night—Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Walking Feat—Mr. Weston.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3
The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 22d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

On Sunday next, Sept. 20, we shall publish a new and original story, written expressly for The New-York Times, *by Mr.* Bret Harte, *and entitled "The Fool of Five Forks." As the demand for the paper will undoubtedly be very large, newsdealers should send in their orders as soon as possible.*

A meeting of the Republican General Committee was held in this City yesterday evening, and a call for meetings to elect delegates to the State Convention was issued for Friday evening next. Mr. John H. White and Col. Spencer expressed a desire to see a resolution passed in favor of the renomination of Gen. Dix, and Col. Burns brought forward a similar resolution in favor of Lieut. Gov. Robinson. The second resolution was opposed by the advocates of the first, upon the ground that something should be left for the regular convention of the party to do. Collector Arthur also said that, while desiring to see Gov. Dix renominated as earnestly as anybody could do, he considered the resolution which had been introduced to be imprudent. And it is obvious that if a State Convention is to be held at all, it is not wise or decent to issue too many orders to it beforehand. The discussion at the General Committee meeting last night was well meant, but perhaps a little out of place. The proper place for the nomination of Governor and Lieutenant Governor is Utica, and while there can be little, if any, doubt as to the first place on the ticket, there is likely to be a hard contest for the second—and this contest the General Committee had no means whatever of deciding. The alternative proposition brought forward by Collector Arthur shut the movers of the first resolution up in a corner, and as it gave them rather more than they asked, they were glad to withdraw all their demands. The work is thus left to the delegates to the regular convention, upon whom it properly falls.

The delegates to the Democratic Convention began to make their appearance at Syracuse yesterday, and, as a matter of course, the air was full of rumors as to what would and would not be done. We do not place much faith in any of these, although one fact seems to be clear, namely, that Mr. Tilden will have to face a very determined opposition. No better candidate, however, has yet been named. It might have been more discreet if Mr. Tilden's friends had worked quietly, and not shown their hands quite so freely in the newspapers. It is evident that a good deal of ill-feeling has been created by newspaper discussions—another example of the unwisdom of trying too hard to help your candidate *before* the convention meets. The best way, after all, is to let him feel his way gently along the road. The canal and other rings seem all against Mr. Tilden, a fact which should tell much in his favor with the honest portion of the Democracy, who are probably not clamoring—as the *Herald* says they are—for Barabbas.

The Republicans of the State should spare no effort to secure a good working majority in the Assembly. In several districts, both in this City and in the interior, there are petty quarrels among our friends which threaten to cost us members who properly belong to us. This is especially true of certain districts in the interior, and it is time the differences about candidates were settled. In all close districts, the Republicans should at once unite upon the strongest possible man, and immediately go to work to elect him. In such counties as Cayuga, Tompkins, and Steuben there should be no doubt of a Republican victory, and there can be none if every man will only do his duty. This is no time for unseemly bickerings, or the exhibition of personal prejudice. A Republican United States Senator depends upon a Republican majority in the Assembly, and the possibility of the Empire State being represented in the United States Senate by a Democrat should not be regarded with indifference. Gentlemen worthy of public respect can be elected in all the close districts, and Republicans should see to it that none others are nominated.

The interest excited by the election of a Deputy to the French Assembly from the Department of Maine-et-Loire has been due to the fact of recent Bonapartist successes in Calvados and the Nièvre. People were beginning to fear that the country was already drifting away from the Republic, and was about to complete again the vicious circle, beginning with anarchy and ending with the Empire. Sunday's election does not, fortunately, encourage such fears. Of the 96,000 votes polled, the Republican candidate did not, indeed, obtain a majority, but he had 20,000 more than the Bonapartist and 19,000 more than the "Septennalist" candidate. Considering the fact that in 1871 the Republicans only received 25,000 votes in a department where they can today command 45,000, there is obviously Republican progress as well as Bonapartist reaction in France. The verdict of this department has all the more significance inasmuch as its voters belong chiefly to the class of peasant proprietors. There is but one large town—Angers—in the department, and that contains only 55,000 inhabitants. The old Huguenot City of Saumur is in the department, and a strong infusion of French Protestantism appears to enter into the entire electorate. The opposition of the Republicans to the demands of the clerical party is doubtless one great source of their strength in the Maine-et-Loire.

In consequence of the report that contagious diseases had appeared at several ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coast, an official circular was sent out from Washington calling attention to the duties of Treasury officers charged with the regulation of local commerce. This seems to have disturbed the people of several Southern cities, and they are sending to the Treasury Department their very positive denials of any reports prejudicial to the sanitary condition of their localities. In justice to the Southern ports, it ought to be said that the circular in question was sent out as a matter of prevention and for future guidance, not because any danger is now imminent, though the mention of a few cases of yellow fever was made the occasion for the document. Entirely trustworthy statements are to the effect that the South Atlantic and Gulf ports are unusually healthy, and that no change from this condition need be apprehended.

The latest outbreak in New-Orleans seems to be an attempt to resume the so-called McEnery Government. The seizure of arms designed for the White Leagues has exasperated the Democrats to a great degree. The meeting yesterday was called to express their indignation, and it finally took the shape of a demand upon Gov. Kellogg to resign. He refused to receive the message sent from the mass meeting, claiming that it was a menace from men acting in conjunction with armed organizations outside. On this refusal, Mr. D. B. Penn, who claims to have been elected Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket with Mr. McEnery, issues an inflammatory proclamation, calling out the State militia and designating an officer as General in Chief. McEnery is out of the way, and Mr. Penn, who says he is Acting Governor in the absence of "Governor" McEnery, assumes control of as much executive office as he can find. This is a melancholy farce of revolution. It may be tragic if Mr. Penn's militia respond to his call and attempt to "drive the usurpers from power," as they are directed to do. The seizure of arms appears to have been made under well-known State laws. Their importation was an evasion of the Tariff laws; and the revival of the McEnery Government seems to have been the direct result of an attempt to prevent oath-bound organizations from secretly arming themselves.

The aspect of affairs in New-Orleans is certainly alarming. In a fight between the citizens concerned in "the Clay statue meeting" and the Metropolitan Police, yesterday, several persons were killed and wounded. The streets are barricaded, and though no more trouble was apprehended last night, it looks as if there would be a renewal of hostilities to-day. The present crisis is one in which great wisdom and firmness can alone prevent further bloodshed.

Incomplete returns from Maine indicate a total vote about 22,000 larger than that of last year, but still somewhat under the average of recent years. On the Governor, the Republican majority will be rather less than that of last year. In other words, while the increase in the Democratic vote seems to be about fifty per cent., that of the Republican vote is only thirty per cent. About 10,000 more Republicans have voted than in 1873, but the Democrats muster over 12,000 additional votes. In the vote for local officers there is evidence of a good deal of scratching, and the Democrats appear to have profited by Republican dissensions so as to gain several members of the Legislature.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The political season can scarcely be said to have fairly opened, and yet some very strange personages have already made their appearance upon the scene, and some curious events have occurred. The Democrats are entering upon the canvass like men who are demoralized by a long succession of defeats and failures—bewildered, timid, and uncertain. There are no leaders deserving to be obeyed, and no followers ready to obey. In some States the flag of repudiation has been raised, and here in the City of New-York one of the papers has demanded an indemnity to the South for its losses during the war, and has declared that the North treated that section of the country in the spirit of "Attila or Genghis Khan." Nothing worse than this was said by foreign critics during the war, and yet what those critics said gave great offense. It may be that they will now once more point to the statements of the New-York *Herald* in confirmation of the judgment which they were condemned for pronouncing. The cause of the Union has certainly never been represented in so injurious—we may even say in so base—a light as we have seen it represented here in New-York during the last few weeks. Under the influence of a "Democratic success" here and there, the very worst features of copperheadism have been revived, and apparently without greatly astonishing any class of the people.

We do not hold the Democratic Party of the State responsible for this shameful outburst. While the *Herald* is always Democratic in its opinions, and was the intimate ally of Tweed & Co., as it is still the mouthpiece of the Tweedites who are not in jail—while it is all this, we are not willing to regard it as the recognized "organ" of Democracy. The true contest at present going on here is between the old "rings" which so long plundered the State, and the honest portion of the Democracy, represented by Mr. S. J. Tilden. We are so strongly in favor of having each political party represented by men of good character and repute in every contest, that we should be heartily glad to see Mr. Tilden in the field. Surely it would be far more creditable to current politics to have such a man to contend against than some trickster put up at the instigation of the "Joe Warrens" of the day. We do not believe that Mr. Tilden would be elected, but he would poll quite as good a vote, take the State through, as any other Democrat, and a much stronger vote than nine Democrats out of ten. The impudent assertion that his services in the cause of reform have rendered him unpopular with his party would be justly resented as a libel if it had proceeded from a Republican source. That a man has been an enemy to thieves may indeed injure him in the estimation of other thieves, but we should not suppose it likely that honest men anywhere would specially resent his conduct. It would be a shameful thing to the whole people of the State if Mr. Tilden were defeated at the Democratic Convention on the avowed ground that he had helped to send Tweed to Blackwell's Island. We do not pretend to encourage Mr. Tilden's candidature, because we honestly believe that he cannot run successfully against Gen. Dix, who seems likely to be the Republican candidate. On this point, however, Mr. Tilden may reasonably say that he is in as good a position to judge as anybody else, and if he should be placed in the field, we should have the advantage of seeing a political canvass conducted without personal bitterness, at least so far as the head of the ticket was concerned. We should have had the same good fortune if the Democrats and "Liberals" had put up Charles Francis Adams in 1872, as they ought to have done.

It is scarcely worth while talking about the "Liberals" one way or the other, for all the honest and able men who were ever associated with them long since forsook them and fled. The editors of the Springfield *Republican*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the New-York *Nation* all went to Cincinnati in the hope of founding what they believed to be an efficient reform party, and they found themselves tricked—or at least their "movement" was frustrated—by Fenton and a few other political hacks of this State. There still, however, remained Mr. Greeley, who imparted, if not dignity to the enterprise, at least a melancholy sort of interest. His defeat was assured from the first, and no one who knew anything of his temperament or past life could doubt that the effect of that failure would be disastrous to himself. With Mr. Greeley, the last of the men who gave the "Liberals" any influence or force disappeared. There remains now the very worst set of office-seeking adventurers to be found in the whole country, and they are led by Reuben E. Fenton, who has had an almost unequaled experience in trickery of all kinds. Yet he has the coolness to come before the people and declare that he and his crew are laboring for the "accomplishment of a higher and better tone in the government of the country." The audacious insinuation of the *Herald*, that the people really prefer rogues and swindlers as their leaders, would derive considerable plausibility from the success of Fenton in any of his present schemes. When a community could voluntarily accept him as their representative of all that was "higher and better" in government, it must be pretty far sunk in dishonesty and degradation. But Fenton's day has not yet come, although he thinks it has. His re-election to the United States Senate would be a very great misfortune, but it is one which there seems little reason to dread. If we must still have "Liberals" in the field, it will be quite sufficient to be left with John Cochrane, who talks of the "unchastened appetites of faction," of a "people not exuberating with wealth," and of a curious kind of bribery "which blisters the cheeks with blushes." If bribery had this terrible power, we are inclined to think that the cheeks of some of Mr. Cochrane's political friends would be in a state which scarcely left them fit to be seen by their dearest friends.

EQUAL TAXATION.

A committee from the German Tax-payers' Association has taken up the subject of equal taxation, and has presented a memorial to the Tax Commissioners in regard to it. Their proposals for the reform of our assessment system are, in the main, sound, and present a very promising basis for the persistent agitation which will be needed to bring about the legislative action from which alone can permanent improvement be expected. The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means was deputed by the last Legislature to investigate during the recess the taxation system of the State. We are not aware whether or not that body has completed its labors, but the Association of German Tax-payers would do well to place themselves in communication with the committee, through either of its members from the City, Messrs. Spencer and Blumenthal.

The first principle of the present attempt to attain a system of equal taxation is one that must underlie all such efforts, viz., that the real estate in the City and State of New-York should be assessed at market value. As the law stands, the Assessors are required, under oath, to estimate real estate at "the full and true market value thereof, and at which they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor." There is no pretense made that the letter of the law is complied with anywhere throughout the State, except, as the State Assessors have it, "in the town of Lindley, in Steuben County, where, and only where, we found the statute fully complied with." According to the further testimony of these gentlemen, the open and frank avowal is everywhere made that the law is ignored and the oath regarded as a mere form. Their investigations revealed to them the fact that the range in the valuation of real estate for purposes of taxation is from fifteen to seventy-five per cent. of actual value. Nor does the injustice end here, for both the State Assessors and the State Controller unite in the opinion that the exemptions are made chiefly in favor of wealthy owners, leaving the burden of taxation to be borne by those in moderate circumstances. "The small house and lot of the laborer or mechanic is often found to be assessed at sixty per cent. of its value, while the better class of dwellings, up to the palatial mansion, are valued by the Assessor at forty, thirty, and often twenty per cent." Justice to individuals as well as to the true interests of the State and of municipalities, points to the same remedy—a strict enforcement of the existing law. The following opinion of the State Assessors on this point should be steadily pressed on the notice of the Legislature: "We venture the prediction that if all real estate were assessed at full value in 1874, the rate of tax would be so much reduced that the amount of assessed personal property would be doubled in the State the next year, with comparatively little attempt at evasion."

How grossly unfair is the present apportionment of personal taxes may be conjectured from the official statement that less than fifteen per cent. of the personal property of the State liable to taxation finds a place on the rolls of the Assessor, and of mortgages not over five per cent. of the value is assessed. The German Tax-payers' Association propose to correct this evil, first, by demanding under oath a written statement of all items of personal property, and by enacting that all business firms should be taxed on the amount their last balance sheets shall show, the statement to be verified by principals and not by agents. We think that these gentlemen would have done better to unite upon some more equitable substitute for the existing law, and one less likely to interfere with the investment of capital for manufacturing and trading purposes in this State. But the next best thing to revising the present mode of assessing personal property is to see that the law as it stands is strictly enforced. Nothing can be more demoralizing than to retain laws on the statute books to be executed simply according to the caprice or self-interest of those intrusted with their enforcement. It would be a very great step toward the equal distribution of the burdens of taxation to agree upon some methods by which all evasions of the existing law should be stopped, or at least rendered less tempting and more criminal.

It is proposed that savings banks and insurance companies shall be compelled to pay taxes on personal property and on the surplus of their capital. At present the amount assessed to savings banks is "comparatively nothing," and is found on the tax rolls of only two or three counties. The amount of taxes paid by insurance companies is "almost infinitesimal," and comparatively few make the returns for purposes of taxation required by law. The Mutual, of New-York, for example, has forty-seven millions of mortgages, none of which are assessed. The law requires taxes to be paid on "debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, bond, or mortgage." The strict application of the statute to the two classes of corporations above mentioned would obviously add enormously to the basis of assessed valuations, and help to reduce proportionally the rate of taxation. Its extension to all incorporated companies would place upon the Assessors' books in this State at least two thousand million of dollars which at present escape taxation.

As the law is now administered, national banks are assessed at from nothing at all to a rate of 120 per cent. on the par value of their capital. Railroads are assessed at rates ranging from $325 to $26,000 per mile, single track, and every county has a different rule to apply to the railroad property within its limits. The telegraph companies doing business with the State escape with little or no taxation, and their hundreds of miles of poles and wires have never yet been classed as real estate. No single rule, or set of rules, will be found sufficient to correct so many different irregularities in assessments. The question must be treated both cautiously and comprehensively, and local bodies like the German Tax-payers' Association would do well to recognize the necessity of co-operating with the highest financial authorities of the State in bringing about the required reforms. Above all, they must make it a test question in selecting members of Assembly, and endeavor, by some kind of harmonious action in other parts of the State, to get a sufficient number of legislators pledged to advocate some system of equal taxation.

WINTER HOUSE-KEEPING.

On every hand may be seen the indications of the Fall season, dear to the hearts of milliners, dress-makers, and house-furnishers. The few hot days of last week were only delusive souvenirs of the departing Summer. Yesterday the rush into the City, by rail and steamer, was something tremendous. All kinds of conveyances were taxed to their utmost; hackney-coachmen were satisfied for once, and the destructive baggage-smasher was wild with delight. The piles of trunks and boxes at some of the railway depots was one of the sights of the times. One must wonder where all this baggage has been, and how its owners could have possibly used it. The Summer has, after all, been short; and now that everybody is coming home so soon, it really does not seem worth while that they should have gone away at all. It was only yesterday, it almost appears, that the streets were crowded with the baggage of happy people going into the country or to the seaside. Now they are filled with the *impedimenta* of those who are as glad to get back as they were to go. Nevertheless, for the most part they have had a pleasant time; it was a good thing for them to leave the City, even though they were bored in some places and disappointed in others. Change of scene is always desirable, whether the traveler be from town or country; and, though there are some exceptional cases, it may be taken for granted that most of those who have participated in the Summer migration bring home a new stock of health and animal spirits.

To a great many people leaving their temporary Summer home the absorbing question is, Shall we keep house or board? This problem is not always settled on that disastrous 1st of May when half of New-York is carted through the streets. With many families the matter is deferred until the out-of-town vacation is over. Many families who cannot afford to spend the Summer on the wing find it convenient to board in some small rural or sea-side town in hot weather, where they can flit in and out of the City at small expense, and so keep the household together without giving up the necessary City work and business. These are casting about for a house or a boarding-place. Which shall it be? Some of the managing mammas have harvested the results of a Summer campaign, and the thoughts that lightly turned on love in the Spring are now seriously directed to house rents and the price of coal. It is a pity that so many of these small families, these young couples, finally settle upon boarding. It is as true now as it ever was that the family is the wealth of the State, just as it is its model; and it is a discouraging fact that so many people shirk the responsibilities and cares of home and make a mean exchange for the gregarious hotel or boarding-house.

We do not like to say how many of our great City hotels would close their doors if left to transient travel for their custom and profit. The proportion of visiting strangers to permanent occupants in these establishments is very small. And the sorry feature of the business, socially considered, is that the boarding families are increasing in number. The superficial explanation of this is well known. Feeble women, the vexations of servants, the worry of housekeeping, and the continual care which the maintenance of even a small family entails—these are among the excuses given by the people who flock to hotels or boarding-houses for refuge. The exchange of the comfort and privacy of a real home for the glitter, noise, and publicity of a hotel seems a most unprofitable one. Even the new-fangled notions of associated house-keeping and phalansteries promise nothing by way of substitute for the individual, perfect family. Everybody knows how artificial, unsatisfying, and demoralizing are all these expedients which have been designed to replace the family circle and the sweet simplicity of home. Society is full of the wrecks which have been made in the perilous currents of public living in great hotels.

If our people were not so extravagant in their ideas of living we should have more homes. Very few young couples, especially, have the courage to resist the contagious influence of example all around them. Of course it is idle to talk of the flag-bottomed chairs and cherry tables of our primitive ancestors. The simple living of the last century seems to be quite out of the question now. The cherry table period is gone with the ages before the flood; but there should be some return to honest and economical living. It *is* hard for young people to forego the brown-stone front and the damask furniture which their neighbors have. They find it very difficult to get these things and honestly pay for them, perhaps. So, if they cannot have them at home, they may have the use of them at a public or semi-public house. A great many families spend in the unsatisfying and unnatural life of boarding an income that, properly used, might lodge, feed, and maintain them with real comfort at home. The trouble is that "comfort" with them is a relative term. To-day it is rosewood and a brown-stone; to-morrow it will be satin and marquetry. There will be more Winter house-keeping, and for that matter, Summer house-keeping, when our people discover that they can live happily, have hosts of desirable friends, and lengthen their days by making for themselves homes exactly corresponding with their means.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The announcement that the Treasurer of the United States has asked the national banks to make an additional deposit of legal tenders amounting to five per cent. of their circulation, to enable him to continue the redemption of their notes, will surprise no one acquainted with the difficulties with which the new system of redemption has had to contend. The act of June 20, 1874, requiring the Treasurer to redeem and assort the notes of national banks, went into effect immediately upon its passage. No time was allowed in which to prepare the rooms, furniture, and books, or to secure and train the counters, assorters, and accountants required for so great and complicated a labor. No safe rooms for handling and storing the large amount of money which the Redemption Agency is compelled to keep on hand could be secured outside of the Treasury building, and that was already crowded beyond its proper capacity. Some time necessarily elapsed before sufficient accommodations could be found in the department for over a hundred new employes. Notwithstanding these difficulties, redemptions were begun on the 1st of July, and by the end of that month over $10,000,000 of bank notes had been redeemed. But it was impossible at once to organize machinery for assorting the notes of over 2,100 banks, and at least $12,000,000 of the original $17,500,000 in legal tenders deposited by the banks as a redemption fund was exhausted before the assortment of their notes had made any considerable progress. As the banks can be called upon to make good their deposits only as their notes are assorted, it was inevitable under these circumstances that the fund should be exhausted. Had it been possible to secure by the end of the first month a force capable of assorting an amount equal to the daily redemptions, there still would have remained a gap of $10,000,000 in the redemption fund to be closed up.

The task of assorting the notes of 2,100 banks is a greater one than any assorting-house has ever attempted. Under the old State banking system, immense amounts passed through the assorting-houses, but the small number of the banks made the work comparatively easy. The Suffolk Bank of Boston, which was one of the largest and best of the old redemption agencies, had to deal with the notes of only four or five hundred banks. When these figures are multiplied by four or five, the difficulties of the assortment are immensely increased. The fact that all the national bank notes of the same denomination are printed from plates precisely similar, except as regards the title of the bank, adds to their assortment a difficulty which is by no means insignificant. The State banks each had separate plates, with distinctive devices, which could be recognized at a glance. The national bank notes, on the other hand, are so similar in appearance that even the most expert cannot avoid errors in assorting them.

Some of our contemporaries have found it necessary, for partisan purposes, to ridicule the new system of redemption. It is absurd, because it does not operate as a regulator of the volume of the currency, nor hasten the resumption of specie payments. This is very much like finding fault with a threshing-machine because it will not grind wheat. No intelligent financier ever supposed that the new system would do more than furnish a means of renovating the currency, and, perhaps, of teaching the banks that their notes are a liability for whose redemption they must make provision. This is a needed and a salutary work, and if the redemption law causes it to be satisfactorily performed, it will vindicate the wisdom of those who framed it, even if it does not bring about other needed improvements in our financial condition which it was never designed to effect. We hope that the banks will promptly respond to the Treasurer's call, and so enable the good work of renovating the circulation to go on without interruption. Inasmuch as the legal-tenders deposited count as a part of the lawful money reserve which the law requires the banks to hold, compliance with the call can work no hardship to the banks. Neither will it in any way affect the volume of the currency. Although the legal-tenders will be paid out in redemption of bank notes, they will be replaced in the Treasurer's vaults by the redeemed bank notes, so that the amount of currency in circulation will remain unchanged.

The Treasurer's decision to accept national bank notes in payment of calls upon the national banks, to reimburse him for notes of their issue redeemed, has provoked some unmerited censure, probably because its motive and effect have not been understood. A large share of the national banks are constantly sending remittances of the notes of other banks to the Treasurer for redemption in legal-tenders. If these banks owe the Treasurer legal-tenders for notes of their issue redeemed, the Treasurer, instead of returning legal-tenders by express for their remittances of notes of other banks, and at the same time calling upon them to return legal-tenders to him by express to reimburse him for his redemptions of their own notes, simply takes his pay out of the proceeds of their remittances, and saves the expense and labor of two shipments of the legal-tenders. The transaction is so plain and business-like as to commend itself to any one not determined to find fault with the new system at all hazards.

FORGED TITLE DEEDS.

A bold and ingenious system of swindling has been brought to public notice during the past week, and it is feared that many persons have suffered to a considerable extent in consequence of the successful operations of a clever band of forgers who have for nearly two years made this City their head-quarters. They struck out a new line of business for themselves, and, through the connivance or carelessness of Notaries, have been enabled to carry out their plans with comparative ease. They have forged numerous title deeds of property in Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey, and having got these forged instruments duly registered, and having obtained the usual certificates for them, they were placed in a position to negotiate for the sale of the property, or to obtain a mortgage thereon. The swindlers confined their attention chiefly to unimproved lots, as the risk of detection was thereby considerably lessened; and so well did they succeed that some of the most respectable lawyers in the City have been deceived.

Their plan was to depute one of their number to search the Register of Titles in the various counties, and, having discovered a piece of property that suited their purpose, they had a forged deed drawn up, purporting to be signed by the rightful owner of the estate, transferring the title to "William H. Walker," or to some other person in the confidence of the operators. Then the swindlers went before a Notary Public to have the deed attested, one of the conspirators personating the owner of the property, and, the signatures of the contracting parties having been duly acknowledged, the Notary attached his signature and official seal to the document, guaranteeing the genuineness of the deed by certifying that the parties to the contract had appeared before him and acknowledged their signatures, and that they were known to him personally to be the persons represented in the deed. Armed with the Notary's certificate, they next obtained the signature of the County Clerk, who certified that the Notary Public before whom the deed was signed was duly authorized to act as such. This being done, the instrument was ready for registration, and it was brought to the Register's office and duly registered. This registration on its face is evidence of the ownership of the property indicated, and in the purchase or exchange of real estate most persons are satisfied to accept it as such, without asking for the immediate production of the original deed, or making further inquiries into the matter. After the registration of the forged deed had been effected, the forgers, as a general rule, immediately destroyed that document, so that there could be no evidence obtained against them in the event of a prosecution for forgery, and they relied entirely on the certificate of registration for effecting a sale or mortgage of the property in question.

It will at once be seen that the swindlers could not have succeeded in a single transaction unless they had been aided and abetted, intentionally or otherwise, by a Notary Public; and, as the names of a few of these officials have been prominently mentioned in connection with these fraudulent transactions, it is hoped they will be able to explain how it happened that they certified to the identity of parties not personally known to them. These forgeries have been more numerous than the public imagine. Several prominent legal gentlemen in this City who have been deceived by the false registration of title-deeds have been obliged to refund large sums of money to their clients, who, through them, had made purchases or lent money on mortgage on property represented by these deeds. These gentlemen have kept the matter private, for they wisely thought that it would injure their business if it were generally known that they could be so easily deceived on matters of importance.

FIRE ISLAND.

THE SURF HOTEL TO BE KEPT OPEN UNTIL THE 1ST OF OCTOBER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fire Island, Monday, Sept. 14, 1874.

All old visitors to this place are well aware that the loveliest part of the whole season may now be enjoyed by those who know how and where to take a thoroughly healthy holiday. There can be no doubt that, generally speaking, people make a great mistake in returning to the City too soon, especially where children are in the family. The month of September too often undoes all the good effects accomplished by the change of air during July and August. And there are hundreds of families who would often be glad if, during September, they could find some convenient and healthy place to which they might go occasionally, so that they might escape from the "muggy" heat or confined atmosphere of the City. Such places, however, are rarely to be found. Even now, the Long Branch hotels are closed—closed at the very time of year when the weather is most perfect, and when people can be out of doors the whole day long without suffering the least inconvenience.

The Surf Hotel at this place will for once adopt a different plan, the proprietor, Mr. Sammis, having determined to keep it open, and run his boat across the bay until the 1st of October. There was such a demand for rooms here last week that Mr. Sammis was encouraged to venture upon this experiment, and as during Friday and Saturday nearly a hundred names were entered upon the books, it is already pretty certain that what may be called a second, or Fall season, has opened. It must be remembered that hay fever patients obtain, as a rule, entire relief here, and consequently this class of visitors find many attractions in Fire Island—not the least of which are the invigorating breezes and pure atmosphere so characteristic of the place at this season of the year. There are, moreover, several families who will remain here until the house closes, for the benefit of the little ones.

There is now an utter freedom from inconveniences of all kinds. While there are too many people here to prevent the place being dull, there is no crowd. The sea and sky are as beautiful as a poet's dream, and the air is so fresh and pure that one cannot but think it would restore anybody to health who was able to bask in it for a few days. The fishing is excellent, as it always is in September. There are plenty of snipe near by for all who are fond of the gun, and "Captain Jack" is the boy to conduct the sportsman to the proper spots. Altogether, there is no such favored locality, within easy reach of New-York, at present open to the public. The news that it is to be made available for guests until the 1st of October will therefore doubtless be welcome to many old frequenters of the house, and to all who desire a change of scene and a good breath of fresh air before settling down to the Winter's work.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

PRESENTATION OF BARON SCHWARTZ SENBORN TO THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Baron Schwarz Senborn, the newly appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria and Hungary to the United States, was to-day presented to the President by the Secretary of State, on which occasion he made the following remarks:

President: I have the honor to present to your Excellency the credential letter by which my most gracious monarch, His Majesty Francis Joseph the First, Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, has graciously pleased to confirm my appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America. I beg your Excellency to be assured that I will do all in my power to maintain and fortify the good understanding and the friendly relations existing between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the United States for America. In presenting to your Excellency my most respectful compliments, I feel myself highly honored that the confidence of His Majesty, my most gracious sovereign, gives me the grateful opportunity to live and act now amid a great nation and a people for which I always had the highest esteem and the warmest sympathies.

The President replied as follows:

Baron—I welcome you as the diplomatic representative of your sovereign. One so favorably known at home with whom my own countrymen there, as well as citizens or subjects of most other States on the globe, have recently, on a memorable occasion had satisfactory intercourse, cannot be otherwise than cordially welcomed by the United States. I have no doubt of your discharge of your official duties in a way which will be acceptable both to your own government and to the government and people of the United States. It is to be hoped that your abode with us will be agreeable, and will contribute to strengthen that good understanding between our respective countries which it is obviously the interest of both to cherish.

UTAH.

CONFLICTING JURISDICTION—JUDGE BOREMAN'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 14.—Two probate courts were held at Tools to-day, one by Judge Brown, newly elected "non-Mormon," and the other by the former Judge, who refused to vacate. The United States Marshal attempted to gain admittance to the county court-house for the purpose of holding court, but found the door barred on the inside and therefore abandoned the attempt, and court was held in the hotel parlor. In his charge to the Grand Jury of the Second District, Judge Boreman calls for the enforcement of the law of 1862 against bigamy or polygamy, and also asks that the perpetrators of the Mountain Meadow massacre of 1859 be brought to punishment. Polygamists and those declaring they did not believe polygamy to be a crime were debarred from serving upon this jury. The grand and petit juries of the Third District were drawn to-day, a majority of them being anti-Mormon.

CONDITION OF FRANK P. BLAIR.

Clifton Springs, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Frank P. Blair, who had a serious relapse within a few days, is rallying again, and has been sitting up during the day.

WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION FUND.

THE CALL FOR ADDITIONAL DEPOSITS—THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES—QUARANTINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The call of Gen. Spinner as Redemption Agent, under the new law for an additional deposit of five per centum of legal tenders, was not unexpected by those who have closely watched the operations of the agency from the outset. The fault lies, it is thought, in the law, which provided that the act should go into effect immediately upon its passage. This prevented the redemption officers from making the necessary arrangements for handling the money from the start. The consequence was that the agency was overwhelmed from the beginning, and was not able to dispose of the accumulation of arrears. It was absolutely necessary that the money should be counted and paid for as fast as received. This was the first imperative work of the agency, and the assortment of notes was delayed until the necessary facilities for assortment could be obtained. Meanwhile the original five per cent. fund was being rapidly exhausted. Before the assorting tables were made and placed and the rooms arranged, almost twelve millions of the seventeen million, five hundred thousand of the original five per cent. deposit were exhausted. It was impossible to dispose of the arrears of work, notwithstanding very great exertions were made. Gen. Spinner and O. E. Graves, Chief of the Redemption Agency, devoted all their energies to the work. The force labored nearly double time, but the difficulties could not be overcome. There only remained to choose between entirely stopping redemptions and making this call for an additional five per cent. The latter course, after a protracted and careful deliberation, has been adopted. This additional five per centum will under the law be treated as a part of the legal reserves which are required to be kept in the vaults of the banks. The Treasury presumes that it can make no serious difference to the banks whether this additional five per centum is placed in the vaults of the Treasury or in their own vaults.

PROSECUTION OF PERPETRATORS OF SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Rumors were current last night here in Democratic circles that the President had declared that he had discovered that he was mistaken with regard to the existing condition of the South, and should countermand the recent orders relative to the movements of troops. The expressions of the President to-day upon the Southern situation, however, very emphatically set at rest such Democratic rumors, and indicate the President's determination that order shall be preserved in the Southern States. In conversation to-day the President very earnestly expressed his abhorrence of the outrages at the South, and declared that he is determined that citizens of all classes shall be protected. As an illustration of the seriousness of the President's intentions in the matter, he directed that Ex-Gov. William E. Parsons, of Alabama, be commissioned special Assistant United States District Attorney, to aid the Department of Justice in discovering and punishing the authors of the late outrages in that State. The commission of Gov. Parsons was made out this afternoon.

THE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF STEAM-BOATS.

The controversy with regard to the office of the Supervising Inspector of steam vessels was settled this afternoon by the appointment of William Burnett, of Boston. Mr. Burnett has the highest recommendations as to his scientific knowledge and his executive abilities.

THE QUARANTINE CIRCULAR.

The reports of the existence of yellow fever in some of the Southern ports have caused great excitement in all the Southern Atlantic and Gulf ports. The Treasury Department to-day received a letter from C. B. White, President of the Board of Health of Louisiana, in which the following passages occur: "I have the honor to inform the Treasury Department that, fifteen days since, Aug. 25, one case of yellow fever appeared in a locality last year infected with the disease, and that this case terminated in death on the fifth day of the illness. Disinfection of the premises and vicinity was effected with promptitude. No similar case has appeared in the fifteen days that have since elapsed. New-Orleans is at this date absolutely free from yellow fever. The daily mortality for the week ending Sept. 6 was eighty-seven, a death rate of about twenty-two per 1,000 per annum. Few great cities of any country show so good a state of public health. This low death-rate proves the present healthfulness of New-Orleans, and furnishes a sound basis for the opinion that the city will this year escape any further presence of this dread disease.

The Treasury Department this afternoon replied to the letter of Dr. White. The following passage furnishes the substance of the reply: "I am instructed to say that the reports that were printed were not authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury. The object of the circular, which was made the pretext for these statements, was distinctly and explicity set forth in the letter of the Supervising Surgeon. The circular itself was prepared without special reference to the yellow fever, which is nowhere mentioned in it, but absolutely with reference to the sanitary condition of the ports of the several United States.

The following extract from that circular explains its objects: "To prevent, so far as his official action in this connection may prevent, the interruption of commercial intercourse, with the consequent stagnation of business and loss of revenue, which uniformly results from the access of an epidemic of contagious disease, is the object of the circular of the Secretary, charged, as he is, with the protection of the financial and commercial interests of the country."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Grant repaired to the Executive Mansion at 10 o'clock this morning, and was soon thereafter called upon by Secretary Fish, and subsequently by Secretary Bristow and Postmaster General Jewell. A large number of persons were in the ante-room waiting for admission to his office. The President will return to Long Branch to-morrow, and will resume his residence at the Executive Mansion between the 24th and 29th inst.

THE AZTEC DINNER AT THE WHITE-HOUSE.

The following-named gentlemen were present at the President's dinner to the Aztec Club this evening: Gen. J. G. Barnard, Gen. George A. H. Blake, Gen. R. C. Buchanan, Prof. Coffee, Gen. W. H. French, Gen. P. V. Hagner, Gen. S. Hamilton, Capt. E. L. T. Hardcastle, Gen. W. W. Wachall, Gen. Z. B. Tower, Gen. H. Prince, Gen. W. T. Barry, Gen. E. Alvord, Surgeon B. Randolph, Prof. H. L. Hendrick, Gen. M. L. Bonham, Gen. C. M. Wilcox, Col. T. L. Alexander, Gen. R. Patterson, Gen. R. E. Patterson, Gen. George Cadwalader, Surgeon J. Simons, Mr. Fitzjohn Porter, Gen. A. Cady, Gen. B. Huger, Gen. O. L. Shepperd, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Acting Secretary of the Interior, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. O. E. Babcock, Dr. Sharpe, United States Marshal District of Columbia.

POSTMASTERS COMMISSIONED.

The President has signed the commissions of the following-named Postmasters: Wm. C. Wiley, Washington, Penn.; James H. Harris, Fort Edward, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary J. Edwards, Portland, Conn.; Jas. W. Black, Holden, Mo.; Joseph R. Clark, Milford, Conn.; Moses Measer, Hudson, Ohio; Thomas Newell, Passaic, N. J.; Cyrus W. Buggies, Brookline, Mass.; Henry M. Magee, Cynthiana, Ky.; George Raber, Carthage, Mo.; Alex. W. Delong, Huntingdon, Ind.; John S. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.

GERMANY AND PORTO RICO.

Rumors have been repeated lately that Germany had been and is now engaged in measures having for their object the acquisition of territory on this continent, and at this time she is asking Spain to cede Porto Rico. Our Government has not been indifferent to these rumors, and has therefore resorted to the proper means to ascertain whether there is any truth whatsoever, but the result of the inquiry fails to support the assertions as to the alleged movement or designs of Germany. While perhaps a coaling station merely would be desirable, it is officially suggested Germany has ample employment in Europe without adding new possessions on this continent to her already abundant cares, and besides, she, as well as other European nations, has more than once shown a disposition to respect the Monroe doctrine, the enforcement of which, ever since it was first declared, has been considered by the United States as of vital importance to the interests and safety of the American people. The Spanish Government disavows any intention of giving Germany control of any portion of its territory, its policy of preserving her colonies having often been declared, and especially as at this time such privileges or cession to Germany would only add to the embarrassments which surround that Government, and which threaten the dismemberment of Spain itself. If the disavowal of both Spain and Germany thaough the proper channels can be relied on, there is no truth in the reports concerning the cession of territory by one to the other.

MEXICAN VETERANS CELEBRATING THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The Mexican veterans are to-day celebrating, at Marshall Hall, the anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico. Salutes were fired from the Arsenal and forts on the way down the river. Gen. A. Pike delivered the address. The Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company say as yet they can make no statement in detail for which they are willing to be held responsible. They have not arrived at accurate results either as to the indebtedness or assets of the institution.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed William Wallace Bowers Collector of Customs for San Diego, Cal., and the following Postmasters: N. C. Kenyon, at Chatsworth, Ill.; Judson H. Stiffes, at Georgetown, Ky.; Benjamin Bedeau, at New Rochelles, N. Y.; L. Hapgood, at Claremont, N. H.; Mrs. Jane T. Righter, at Mauch Chunk, Penn. The President also has appointed James S. Giles Postmaster at Prescott, Arizona, vice H. Fleury, declined.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $15,792,703; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,895,000; coin, $71,840,886, including in coin certificates, $29,969,040; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $518,996.

CATTLE PASSING THROUGH THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

Gen. Cowan, Acting Secretary of the Interior, has given his decision that the Cherokees have the right to tax Texas cattle driven across their reservation, and in default of payment to seize the cattle and hold them for taxes.

NAVAL BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

The President to-day appointed Commodore Jno. C. Howell to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department. Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, who has been in charge of that bureau for the past three years, will be detached and ordered to duty as Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

DEATH OF A MIDSHIPMAN.

The Navy Department has received information of the death of Midshipman Gilbert Fowler, on board the Franklin, at Spezia, Italy, on the 23d of August. His death was caused by tonsilitis contracted by exposure while in the line of duty.

LAID UP.

The Navy Department has ordered that the vessel Blue Light, which has been in the service of Prof. Baird, of the Fishery Commission, be laid up at New-London, Conn.

NAVY ORDERS.

Carpenter Thomas F. Humphreys has been detached from the receiving ship Potomac, and ordered to the Plymouth.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Thomas John Elmore as British Consul for Georgia, and Hugo Fritsch as Austrian Consul at New-York.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT OF PERU—CAPTURE OF SOME OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

PANAMA, Sept. 4.—The news from Lima to the 27th of August is quite sensational. About 4:30 P. M. on the 25th the city was thrown into consternation by the news that a handful of desperadoes had attempted the life of the President. Various letters had been received stating that there was a conspiracy to murder him; but the President refused to pay any attention to them. The attack was made as the President was leaving the Palace to walk to his house, which is situated about five blocks from the Government building. A number of men had posted themselves ready for the onslaught, and whether the immediate action of the three officers with the President and the bystanders, or a sense of the criminality of the deed they wished to execute, so overpowered them as to render their weapons useless in their hands, possibly will never be known, but one fact is certain, that of the many shots fired not one struck his Excellency, and the leader of the movement was wounded and captured after a hand-to-hand conflict with Col. Santa Maria. The other conspirators fled, but thirteen of them have since been captured and will be submitted to a rigorous trial. The plot was no doubt a wide-spread conspiracy among discontented unemployed military officers. The people assembled in great crowds before the President's house and cheered him on his escape. He has become more popular than ever. Mass-meetings have been held in the city, and deputations from the public societies, the municipality, the army and navy, the clubs, and all important organizations have assured the Chief Magistrate of the satisfaction of the people at his deliverance from danger.

Minister Rossa has resigned his portfolio, Señor Riva Aguera, fulfilling, pro tem., the duties of the vacant Ministry.

Father Macis, of Arquipa, who is accused by public rumor with having been the prime mover in the late disorders, as he was in the Popular Educator question, was arrested, in company with another missionary, and the pair were sent to Callao.

CHILI.

OFFICERS OF THE PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A man having been murdered at Cerro de Conception, in Valparaiso, two engineers of the Pacific Steam-ship Navigation Company's steam-ship Atacama were cited to appear before the Judge of the Criminal Court, to say if they could identify the dead man. They refused to obey the summons, being, like all foreigners, afraid of Spanish law. An armed force was sent on board the steamer, who took the officers and brought them before the Judge. They were unable to identify the dead body, but were fined $100 for contempt of court.

The new crops in the south of Chili are very promising.

THE CREDITORS OF VIRGINIA—THE GOVERNOR'S CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following circular has just been issued by Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, and Hon. Mr. Hunter, Treasurer of the Commonwealth;

To the Creditors of Virginia:

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Governor and Treasurer by a joint resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved April 30, 1874, we invite and appoint a conference to be held in the Capitol, at Richmond, at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 10th of November next, between all the creditors of the State, home or foreign, or their duly accredited deputies, and the undersigned, as Commissioners for Virginia. The object of the conference is to effect such an exact and authentic understanding of the resources and liabilities of Virginia, and to consider such propositions for final agreement between the parties interested, as will afford the best attainable security for the rights and interests both of the public creditors and the Commonwealth.

"THE POMEROY CIRCULAR."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The extract you give this morning from Mr. Schuckers' life of Chase, contains one passage which demands correction. In speaking of the circular which was issued in 1864 by the Chase National Committee, during the movement in favor of that gentleman's nomination by the Republican Presidential Convention, Mr. Schuckers delicately describes the coy reluctance of his chief to be a candidate, and adds:

"A circular was prepared, embodying the objections to Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and the considerations which were in Mr. Chase's favor. With a surprising want of tact and sense, this circular was marked 'confidential,' and was sent to perhaps a hundred persons. Of course it fell into the hands of Mr. Lincoln's friends, who denounced it with unsparing vigor. If at any previous time the 'Chase movement' had been attended by the least likelihood of success, that likelihood was promptly and utterly extinguished by the appearance of the 'Pomeroy Circular.' * * * * 'Mr. Chase was ignorant of the preparation of this circular, and was as much surprised at its appearance as any one, and regretted it as deeply; but he could not publicly disavow the action of his own friends, however ill-advised and inopportune that action was."

Mr. Schuckers is quite mistaken in his history of this matter. Before the preparation of this circular the committee had spent a good deal of effort in trying to give the "movement" some coherency and life. Mr. Chase had manifested no reluctance whatever to be a candidate against Mr. Lincoln, whom he honestly believed to be totally unfit for the crisis; his only reluctance was to be connected with a failure. The committee worked zealously to rally the war sentiment of the country to his support, but with small success. His most earnest friends were greatly depressed by the general timidity of the politicians in opposing the President, whose individuality seemed even then to be overshadowing all counter movements. Mr. Chase was himself vacillating to a painful degree; moved alternately by aspirations and fears. Finally, to make short a story which was long and tedious enough in its events, the writer hereof, who was acting as Secretary for the committee during this period of suspense, conceived that it would be better to take some action *which would determine Mr. Chase's pluck and popularity*, and either place him at once before the country as a candidate, or withdraw him definitely from the attitude of rivalry which the President, as well as all Washington politicians, knew him to hold. To this end I wrote this circular, which was submitted to the committee and approved, and ordered to be privately printed and sent to Mr. Chase's most influential friends throughout the country, in order to test their confidence and their willingness to commit themselves to the "movement." *Mr. Chase was informed of this proposed action and approved it fully.* He told me himself that the arraignment of the Administration made in the circular was one which he thoroughly indorsed, and would sustain. The circular was, therefore, sent out. No one expected it long to remain secret. It was marked "confidential" because it *was* so; not to be considered in any sense an appeal to the public. In about two weeks a copy fell into the hands of Mr. George Francis Train, who at this time imagined himself a rival candidate, and who hurried with his prize to Fort Washington, as a revelation for Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who, the next day, made it public through the *Herald*, accompanied by a characteristic editorial. Meantime Mr. Chase, without consulting any one, had written to a friend in Ohio a private letter very modestly declining to be a candidate, which also at once found its way into the newspapers. He read me a copy of this letter after sending it, and when I expressed my fears of its effect, he willingly assured me that it would tend to increase the public desire that he should remain a candidate. The responses, however, to both the letter and the circular, made it plain that he had no following sufficient to give hope of success against Lincoln, however strong he might be against other rivals, and as Mr. Chase himself could not combat this conviction, the committee disbanded, and the "movement" came to a speedy end. The circular played its intended part in the history; it *proved* the impracticability of the whole enterprise.

I acquit Mr. Schuckers of all intention to misrepresent any friends of Mr. Chase, or to misstate any facts; but, in this case, he has acted on erroneous information, and should be willing to be put right by one more conversant than himself with these particular details. J. M. WINCHELL.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 14, 1874.

COLOMBIA.

A BALL GIVEN BY THE CITIZENS OF PANAMA IN HONOR OF ADMIRAL COLLINS.

PANAMA, Sept. 4.—A ball was given by the people of this city on the evening of the 3d inst. at the Government Palace, in honor of Admiral Collins and the Captain and officers of the United States steam-ship Richmond. The affair was numerously attended, all the Consular corps being present, also President Miro and wife, the heads of the State and national troops and many of the leading citizens of Panama. There were also the officers of her Britannic Majesty's ship Reindeer, which arrived from Central America the same day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The stoneware works of Shenkle Brothers, at Akron, Ohio, were burned on Saturday. The loss is $13,000; insurance, $7,000.

A large barn belonging to Mr. Leroy, of Ayer, Mass., was burned on Sunday night, with a quantity of hay and sixteen head of cattle. The amount of the loss has not been ascertained.

The residence of Nathan W. Shaw, of Trenton, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss, $1,000; insurance, $600.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at Reese, Owens & Co.'s pork-house, on Seventh avenue, destroying the entire building and contents. The loss is estimated at $40,000, which is covered by insurance. The firm will resume business to-day.

The following are the insurances on the property destroyed by fire on Sunday morning in Cornwall, Ont., as near as can be ascertained: The Stounont Cotton Manufacturing Company's buildings and machinery are insured for $135,000, about equally divided between the following companies: Royal Canadian, British American, Citizens, Etna, and Hartford. John Oleilly & Co.'s machinery is insured for between $5,000 and $7,000; the names of the companies interested are not known. S. E. Adams is insured in the North British Mercantile for $1,200. Mr. Hodge is insured. A large meeting of the citizens is to be called shortly to form an inducement to Gault, Bros. & Co. to rebuild their mill.

THE CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE POSITION OF CHIEF NOT OFFERED TO GEN. SHALER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 14.—The *Tribune* this morning says in reference to the New-York dispatch stating that a committee of the Common Council of this city had tendered to Gen. Shaler, of New-York, the position of Chief of the Chicago Fire Department, that the Common Council has not authorized any committee to make such an offer, nor has the Board of Police Commissioners, so far as known, provided for the removal of the present Marshal. The *Tribune*, however, highly commends Gen. Shaler, and hopes the report to be true.

A BOAT UPSET—A YOUNG LAD DROWNED.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 14.—Three young lads, Wm. H. Hayes, George H. Mendel, and Thos. Brooks, while sailing yesterday afternoon, were capsized outside the harbor, off the Whale's Back. Mendel was drowned, but his two companions were rescued in a very exhaustive condition. The deceased was seventeen years of age.

FATAL ACCIDENT—A LADY KILLED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 14.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. Sarah Jane Russell, who was killed by a fall while on a visit to the steamer Juniata, with other ladies, on Saturday evening. She fell to the bottom of the dry dock from a gang-plank, causing instant death from concussion of the brain.

A LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

WOLFBORO, N. H., Sept. 14.—On Saturday evening Fannie Horne, a maiden lady about sixty years of age, was fatally burned by her clothes taking fire at the stove. She resided in Tuftonboro.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

FIRST PERFORMANCE OF "VENICE PRESERVED."

Of the large audience which was present last evening at Booth's Theatre it is probable that to the greater number "Venice Preserved" was only a name dimly suggestive of something very grand and very tragic; and to many, no doubt, the very name was quite unheard until it appeared in the advertisements. Our fathers knew it well, but to us it has become absolutely unknown; so much so that last evening's performance was less a revival than a new birth, or at least a resurrection. And yet "Venice Preserved" was once second in reputation as an acting play only to Shakespeare's best tragedies; nay, Sir Walter Scott says of Otway's—its author's—tragedies that "more tears have been shed for the sorrows of *Belvidera* and *Monimia* than for those of *Juliet* and *Desdemona*." Otway, who lived a life of wretched vicissitude in the reign of Charles II., and died only thirty-four years old, in 1685 wrote ten plays, of which only "Venice Preserved" long outlived him; but that did keep the stage constantly until the last generation, and not a few of the greatest English actresses made or enhanced a reputation in the part of *Belvidera*. The last eminent representative of this once favorite character was Miss O'Neil, distinguished no less for her beauty than for her great tragic power, who married into private life and became Lady Becher. Otway is always numbered among the eminent English dramatists, but it is safe to say that he is left unread, except in a scene from this very play, which still holds a place in school reading books; and of the ten plays that he produced this, and perhaps "The Orphan," are the only ones of which the very titles are known, even to people of rather more than the general acquaintance with literature.

Why "Venice Preserved" was revived it would be hard to say, unless it were owing to a freak of Mr. Boucicault's. For it has been reported that the play was performed, if not at his suggestion, at least with his connivance and even assistance, and with restorations by him of the original text. If this is true, we might easily imagine that his motive was to show to the public, and perhaps to carping critics, what an "old standard play," such as there is much talk about, a trag edy written by a man who has a name in literature, might be, and how it compares with one of his own, such, for instance, as that which it has just replaced upon the stage of Booth's Theatre, and how serious drama of the old school is suited to the taste of American audiences at the present day. And perhaps after the curtain fell last evening he smiled a cold, grim smile and said to himself: "Well, a week of this will give them enough of the grand style for awhile at least."

"Venice Preserved" is the most tragic of tragedies. From the first scene to the last it breathes wrong, revenge, sorrow, and horror, and is filled with conspiracy and treachery, daggers, wheels, and axes. *Jaffier*, a ruined Venetian gentleman, has married, against her father's will, *Belvidera*, the daughter of *Priuli*, a Venetian Senator. The father is not only obdurate but cruel, and condemns his daughter and her husband to a life of wretched poverty. In this condition the latter is approached by *Pierre*, his old friend, who is engaged in a conspiracy against the Venetian State, and who tempt himto join the plot. He consents, and becomes one of a band who have resolved upon the death of all the Senators, including, of course, his wife's father. *Belvidera* discovers his connection with the plot, and, yielding to her entreaties and maddened by an insult offered to her by one of the conspiratoes, he consents to reveal the particulars of the conspiracy to the Senate, which he does, led by her to them in person. He stipulates for the safety of his friends; but faith is broken with him, and they are condemned to death by being broken upon the wheel. He is filled with horror and remorse at the consequences of his treachery. *Pierre*, about to suffer the execution of his sentence, sends for his friend, and, representing to him the shame of such a death, asks death at his hands rather than those of the executioner. *Jaffier* consents, stabs *Pierre* upon the scaffold, and then, in agony of his remorse, kills himself. *Belvidera* goes mad, and *Priuli* is left, an example, as he says, to cruel fathers. In the play as originally written there is a secondary plot, which is connected with the main one through *Pierre*. He and *Aquilina*, a Venetian courtesan, are enamored of each other, but *Aquilina*, from mercenary motives, entertains an aged Senator named *Antonio*. This is one motive of *Pierre's* vengeance against the Senate, and from *Antonio*, who is represented as little better than an old buffoon, the author endeavored to extract some fun with which to counterpoise his horrors. But all this part of the play is so silly, as well as so repulsive, that it was soon struck out; and all during the last century it was played as tragedy, pure and simple. In any restoration which Mr. Boucicault may have made, of which we could detect little, if any, there is no trace of this foul, long-buried rubbish. Some transpositions he has made—notably that of the introduction of *Belvidera* in the first act before her husband yields to *Pierre's* temptation—and some additions, all of which seem to be marked with good taste and judgment.

But with the rot cut out, and at the best, "Venice Preserved" is a poor, forcible-feeble tragedy. It is filled with extravagant passion, and weakly-exaggerated sentiment. It is made up of denunciation, crimination, commiseration, imprecation, protestation, desperation, and all the other things in *ion*. It is written in italics, and the people smile or moan all through its shuddering scenes. Most of the appointments made in it, which are not at the scaffold, are "at twelve o'clock to-night." In brief, without rising to the plane of the ideal, it is so unreal that it fails to be natural at any point or in any way. Its success in times past must be attributed, first, to the very bad taste in tragedy which prevailed in England for more than a hundred years. The tragedies from Dryden's time down to past the beginning of this century, including his, are, with hardly an exception, bombastic and artificial, full of sham sentiment and bathetic pathos. These are the very tragedies in which the Barrys and the Olives, the Wofflingtons and the Abingdons drowned the house in tears, that was the phrase; and the second reason of their success was because they gave opportunity to these actresses, and to the actors of the same school, to stir by coarse stimulants the souls, at once gross and mandline, of the audiences of a day when manners were coarser and taste was lower than it ever was before or has ever been since.

The performance last evening was a good one, of the real old "stagey" kind, and it appeared to be relished by most of the audience. All the "points" were made effectively, and they were all applauded. Conspiracy was plotted in the open street in tones which could have been heard from the Rialto to the top of the Campanille; and conspirators who were met at dead of night to overturn a State fell out and quarrelled like gondoliers upon the Grand Canal, and the audience was apparently well pleased. Mr. McCulloch played *Pierre* in a manly, downright way that had a good deal of character in it; and he sometimes fell, in spite of the bad thing he was trying to do, into simple nature. For there is a rough straightforwardness in him that will often have its way, and make him seem a man instead of an actor in spite of the stage. Mr. Warde played *Jaffier* well in the old, thorough-going artificial style of action and elocution, and favored the eyes of the house with the sight of the handsomest draped pair of crimson silk hose that we have seen for many a day. This part is an ungrateful one, and has been much abused by some critics as that of a weak-minded, treacherous villain. But the truth is that it has no character whatever. It is absolutely artificial, utterly unnatural, although it might have been brought out very differently by the hands of a real dramatist. But Otway was altogether incapable of working out a character from within. His personages are what he was compelled to make them by the exigencies of his plot. Of Miss Kate Brough, who made her first appearance here last evening, it is hardly fair to judge by this performance. She was evidently overweighted by *Belvidera*, and we hope to see her in parts of traits not less gentle, but of passion less high strung. The play was well put upon the stage; the scaffold scene being particularly effective. In this, by the way, Mr. Boucicault put a strong prophetic curse in *Pierre's* mouth, which was, to say the least quite equal to any of Mr. Otway's work, and which was effectively delivered by Mr. McCullough.

THE COLOSSEUM.

This attractive and popular place of resort was opened to the public last evening. Some of its important features are those which recommended it to attention last season, but in several respects the entertainment differs considerably from that of the past. Excellent selections of organ music, by Messrs. Morgan and Jardine, may be listened to; singing by Mme. Bowler and other artists is had; Prof. Sedgwick delivers a lecture on "Salt Lake City and Life Among the Mormons;" a performance *à la* Lingard is supplied by Miss Agnes Schott; several of Moore's melodies are illustrated by music and by paintings from the brush of Mr. Matt Morgan, and there are several minor elements, making up an extremely varied and interesting representation. We ought to mention that means of escape from the bass tones of Mr. Bartleman—should that gentleman become alarmingly rollicking—are at hand in shape of an elevator which transports one to the Paris views last seen, and then generally admired. The audience, last night, was large and fashionable; it was a specimen, we hope, of the merry gatherings of which the Colosseum, we hope, will be the scene for many months to come.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE CONTEST FOR THE VACANT BISHOPRIC IN THE DIOCESE OF ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The vacancy which exists in the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, occasioned by the death of Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, is now about to be filled. Already there is a large number of delegates in the city to take part in the convention, which begins its sessions to-morrow. The election of an Episcopal Bishop is one of the gravest and most important events in the existence of the Church, as upon its results hinges much that tends to build up or pull down. The question of advanced ideas will be one of the prevailing issues in this contest. High Churchmen, Low Churchmen, and Ritualists are working with all their several influences to bring the matter to a point where they shall respectively triumph. To-night a caucus was held in the interest of Dr. DeKoven, of Racine, Wis. There were fully 100 persons present of both branches of the Episcopal Church. Dr. George T. Seymour, of New-York, is also favorably and frequently mentioned for the place. Dr. DeKoven is an extremist, while Dr Seymour is said to be less radical in his views. Local jealousies will prevent the resident clergy from uniting upon any one of the Chicago Rectors. The convention proper convenes to-morrow, but it is doubtful if the struggle for the mitre will commence before Wednesday.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

MEETING OF DEPOSITORS AT BALTIMORE—A SOCIETY ORGANIZED TO LOOK AFTER THE INTERESTS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14.—A large and spirited meeting of the depositors of the Baltimore branch of the Freedmen's Bank was held here to-night. After hearing a report from Commissioners Cresswell, Leopold, and Purvis, it was decided to organize a permanent society, to be known as "The Freedmen's Rights Association," with the particular purpose of looking after the colored people's interest in the bank, and that it have an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to effect the establishment of co-ordinate branches of the association wherever there has been a branch of the Freedmen's Bank. This proposition was received with great applause, and preparations were immediately made to communicate with the colored race throughout the country to carry it into effect. The Baltimore branch of the bank had $281,000 in deposit, from 3,500 depositors, at the time of suspension, and it had $50,000 belonging to the colored beneficial societies and institutions, whose charitable work has been almost entirely broken up for want of means.

CANADA.

THE NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 14.—A special dispatch from London, England, to the *Globe*, says that the Committee of Investigation and the committee appointed by the shareholders of the Great Western Railway of Canada, at special and general meetings held on the 26th of August, resolved to recommend to the shareholders, at an adjourned meeting to have been held on Wednesday, the 9th inst., that the following gentlemen form the new Board of Directors: Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, M. P., Chairman; Messrs. Bald, of Glasgow; Barkworth, Seymour, Clark, Waltham, Stow, and Lieut. Col. Grey, of London; Mr. Maclure, of Manchester; Hon. Mr. McMaster, of Toronto, Ontario, and Mr. Stitt, of Liverpool. In order to secure the services of an eminent Chairman at this stage of the company's affairs, the committee have resolved to recommend that £2,000 a year be paid to the Chairman, and to effect this, that the amount voted by the shareholders as remuneration to the board be increased from £3,000 to £3,500 per annum. They also recommend that in the meanwhile these vacancies shall not be filled up. In the opinion of the committee, it should be one of the first duties of the new board to consider the desirability of dispensing with the Canada board. The committee are also of the opinion that the necessary steps should be taken to reduce the number of Directors from eleven to eight, and that the qualification should be increased to 100 shares, which has been assented to by the parties now nominated.

THE ADVANCED GUARD OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Sept. 14.—The advanced guard of the Boundary Commission reached Dufferin yesterday.

Quartermaster Nicolle, of the Mounted Police, arrived from St. Ellice to-day, and reports that three troops have gone to Winter at Edmonton, and that the other three from Bow River are to Winter at Fort Pelly, the head-quarters.

THE REPORTED GOLD DISCOVERIES IN BOW RIVER EXAGGERATED—THE PEMBINA BRANCH RAILROAD.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Sept. 14.—The reported gold discoveries in Bow River were greatly exaggerated. There is no excitement here, owing to the want of reliable information.

Mr. Whitehead, contractor of the Pembina Branch Railroad, will arrive by boat to-morrow, when work will be commenced forthwith.

The weather here is very cold.

ILLNESS OF HON. BENJAMIN R. CURTIS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14, 1874.—Benjamin R. Curtis, the Massachusetts statesman, and who will be remembered as being a candidate for the senatorship made vacant by the death of Charles Sumner, lies seriously ill at his cottage on Rhode Island avenue, in this city. He has been ill for about three months, and it was believed last week that he was slowly recovering; but this morning his sickness took an unfavorable turn. Two prominent physicians are in attendance, one of whom is from New-York.

AN ITALIAN BARK LOST AT SEA—THE CREW SAVED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 14.—The Norwegian bark Dolphine, Capt. Leschley, has arrived from Cork, in ballast, seeking. She reports having encountered a heavy cyclone on the night of Sept. 6, lasting twelve hours. Had a heavy cross sea and split her sails. On the afternoon of the 7th, in latitude 37 48, longitude 67 41, picked up the crew of the Italian bark Emma S., from New-York, with grain for Amsterdam, three days out, which foundered that morning. The Captain and crew of thirteen men lost everything, except the clothes they stood in. They were brought here, and leave for Baltimore to-night.

THE MURDER AT STANFORD, DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Information from the town of Stanford, to-night, states that William Horton, instead of being killed in self-defense by Zachariah See, was brutally murdered. The first affray in which Horton struck See with a stone, occurred at 5 P. M., and three hours after a mob of twenty or thirty persons surrounded Horton's house and stoned it, Horton's family fleeing from fright to the fields. All the glass in the windows was broken, and Horton driven to the attic; then the mob stoned the attic and Horton started to come down stairs, when he was met at the foot by See, who, snatching a gun from the mob, shot him at sight. He died at 11 o'clock this morning. Coroner Hicks has been summoned, and the inquest put down for 3 P. M. to-morrow. See is under arrest.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—GEN. GRANT INDORSED FOR A THIRD TERM.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14.—The Republican Nominating Convention adopted a platform to-day. The first resolution reaffirms adhesion to the principles of the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, as embodying the true ideas of American progress.

The second maintains the authority of the General Government to interfere for the preservation of domestic tranquillity in the several States, and acknowledges with gratitude its interposition in this State.

The third deprecates lawlessness in any form, condemns turbulent agitations in any place, deplores violence, the intimidation or obstruction of personal or political rights by any party, demands universal respect for and maintenance of the elective franchise in the hands of the weak, and declares we shall hold all men enemies to equal rights who interfere with or deny the free and lawful exercise thereof to any citizen, whatever his party or creed.

The fourth pledges to continue scrupulously to enact and enforce the financial reforms promised two years ago, and in large measure fulfilled, in proof of which they point to the following laws, viz., the law to levy a specific tax; the law to reduce the volume of the public debt; the law to regulate the number of attaches; the law to regulate public printing; the law to regulate the disbursement of the public funds, and the law to regulate assessments.

The fifth pledges to reduce the public expenses within the public revenue, and to secure the enactment of a law requiring officers who disburse money to give to the public monthly statements of all the receipts and expenditures derivable from a moderate assessment and tax rates.

The sixth earnestly entreats Congress to pass the Civil Rights bill, as being absolutely essential to enforce the Constitutional guarantee of equal rights for all American citizens.

The seventh pledges to maintain the settlement of public debt as made last Winter, and reject all claims against which there is suspicion.

The eighth holds that all franchises granted by the State should be subservient to public good; that charges for travel and freight should be equitable and uniform, and no unjust discrimination should be made between through and local travel and freight.

The ninth advocates such modification of the present system of taxation as will prove of the greatest advantage to the agricultural interests, and will lend their earnest endeavors to the enactment of such laws, and to the encouragement of such measures as will most speedily develop the resources and build up the manufacturing and industrial prosperity of South Carolina, and the construction of such new railroads as will give the largest and cheapest facilities to all citizens.

The tenth pledges protection in the truest sense to the property of the State and such wise, just, and humane laws as will perfect education and the elevation of the laboring classes.

Eleventh. That with full faith in the justice of these principles, acknowledging errors in the past, but feeling confident in our ability and determination to correct them, we appeal to all true Republicans to unite in bearing our candidate to victory, and we pledge ourselves to carry out in the practical administration of the Government every principle inscribed upon our standard in the interest of the whole people of the State.

The convention adjourned this evening after six days' session.

A resolution, indorsing President Grant for a third term, was unanimously adopted.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen over the Middle and Eastern States and decidely so over the lake region. It is lowest on Lake Huron. It has risen in the North-west, where cold north-westerly winds and clear weather prevail. Rain is reported from Lake Michigan, Missouri, and the South Atlantic coasts. The river has fallen slightly at Cairo.

PROBABILITIES FOR TUESDAY.

Over the South Atlantic States falling barometer, easterly winds, cloudy weather, and local rains.

Over the Gulf States, generally higher barometer, especially on the south-west, southerly winds, and partly cloudy we

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

ALABAMA.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Lewis, of Alabama, has offered a reward of $400 each for the arrest of the murderers of Thomas L. Ivy, the colored Mail Agent. He has also issued the following proclamation, calling upon the law abiding and peace loving citizens to assist him and the law officers of the State in preventing assassinations and the intimidation of citizens:

STATE OF ALABAMA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, reliable information has reached this department of the assassination of Thomas Ivy, a citizen of the State of Alabama, in the mail car of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, while in the discharge of his duty as an officer of the United States, under circumstances of the most atrocious malignity, near the station of York on said railroad; and whereas, the frequency of this infernal and cowardly crime in certain portions of the State, and repeated assaults with murderous intent, have of late multiplied in various parts of our State, to the terror of its good citizens, and to the alarm of the timid and the humble portion of our citizens; and whereas, other boisterous gatherings of people, believed to have no lawful purpose in contemplation, have excited anxiety and comment, especially as they happen in connection with the crimes aforesaid; now, therefore,

I, David P. Lewis, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested as Governor of the State, do hereby call upon the good and law-abiding people of the State of Alabama, by their counsel, advice, aid and assistance, to render all possible support to the officers of the law in the capture and conviction of the assassins and defiers of the law; to cultivate a public sentiment that shall render such acts and such actors the objects of that infamy which civilization accords to such crimes and criminals, and to cultivate sentiments of quiet, peace, and loyalty.

Given under my hand and great seal of State this 9th day of September, A. D. 1874, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth year. By the Governor,

(L. S.) DAVID P. LEWIS.

NEANDER H. RICE, Secretary of State.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* has some further particulars concerning the murder of Ivy, showing that the deed was one of almost unequalled atrocity. Replying to statements in a Democratic paper, it says: "All the stuff about the 'insolence' and 'incendiary character' of Ivy is the usual cheap commodity with which the assassination of obnoxious Republicans are attempted to be justified. Billings, when the Sumter Kuklux Democracy had assassinated him, was referred to by a Kuklux organ in Meridian as a 'mischief-making carpet-bagger,' 'who had been preparing the negroes of Sumter for the Fall campaign,' and now that Ivy, an intelligent colored Republican, who had acceded to the position of chief organizer of the Republicans of Sumter, has been assassinated within seven miles of Livingston, by 'bread-cloth gentlemen,' he, too, is characterized in a similar manner. Does not this show that politics was the animating motive? And is it not worthy, too, that none of these parties, in wearing bread-cloth,' and 'undisguised,' and making no effort apparently 'to avoid being seen,' have ever been apprehended? But the facts are even worse than the Livingston *Journal* states them. Instead of shooting this Republican United States Mail Agent 'as he stood in the door of his car,' as was at first reported, does not the Livingston *Journal* now know that some twenty men, all alleged to be well dressed in black, after flagging the train to stop, about seven miles from Livingston, entered the mail car from each end or door, and proceeded to kill Ivy? Does it not know that after they had killed Ivy, they cut the cheeks on both sides the mouth around to the ears? Does it not know that they cut the tongue of the murdered man out of his mouth? And will it pretend that there is now any other pretence in Livingston as to this murder, and the scalping the face and taking out the tongue of their victim, than that he was a colored Republican engaged, when not on duty—and his only duty in this section is organizing the Republican Party of that county? Does it not know—here is duty—that Billings and Ivy, the most prominent leaders of the Republican Party of Sumter, have both been assassinated? Does it not know that Greata and Wells, prominent Republicans in that county, have both been run off, and that there are threats to hunt them to hell if they dare to (or return)? And has not the effect of these assassinations of the most prominent Republicans of that county, and the openly-proclaimed threats as to others, had the effect to intimidate the Republican voters of that county, so that they dare not avow their readiness to vote for their Republican candidates at the polls? Has it not been boldly proclaimed that no Republican meetings shall be held in Sumter, and is it not a fact that but one has been held since that which Billings addressed a few hours before his assassination? Does it not know that the threat has been boldly proclaimed that no Republican shall canvass Sumter County? And is it not a fact that no canvassing on the Republican side has been done since the murder of Billings, except by Ivy, who has now been assassinated while in the car of the United States Post Office Department, and in the discharge of his sworn duty to the Government of the United States?"

LOUISIANA.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN RED RIVER PARISH AND VICINITY.

The New-Orleans *Republican* welcomes the report that the Government troops are to be sent into Northern Louisiana, and the seizure of arms intended for the white leaguers. In its issue of the 11th inst. it says:

"The latest information from Red River and surrounding parishes leaves not a doubt but that the white leaguers have taken possession of Northern Louisiana, and are killing and running out all Republicans who will not submit to mob rule. In the words of President Grant, they show a disregard for law, civil rights, and personal protection that ought not to be tolerated in any civilized government. The work of murder and proscription is daily proceeding and becoming worse. White men, Republicans, are shot down in cold blood or ordered to leave the State, not being permitted to take their families with them, or make any arrangements in regard to their property and business affairs, while the prominent negroes in politics on the Republican side are chased into the swamps and killed, until the stench from their dead bodies pervades the country for miles around. This we are assured is the overdrawn picture of the actual condition of affairs in Red River and other adjoining parishes, where the white leaguers have gained possession and are controlling affairs, with a view of carrying the State for the Democracy in this Fall's election. There are at least fifty leading white Republicans now in this city from the parishes of Red River, Caddo, De Sote, Bossier, Lincoln, Grant, Nachitoches, &c., waiting for an opportunity to return to their homes and families, and we understand that a large number have been driven into other States, and are waiting for an opportunity to return to their homes. They have been driven away by armed mobs, acting in defiance of law and every principle of Christianity. It therefore becomes the duty of the Government they have sustained and defended in its hour of peril to afford protection to them in their hour of danger from mob violence, and it is furthermore the duty of the Government to hunt up the bloody and remorseless scoundrels who shot Twitchell, Dewees, Holland, Edgerton, and others, and then robbed their dead bodies of what valuables were about them. There were several fine gold watches possessed by the company, besides considerable sums of money they were known to have when they left Coushatta for Shreveport. Mr. Twitchell was known to have $900 in his possession at the time of his death, and a fine gold watch. As none of the articles in possession of the murdered men at the time of their death have been returned to their families, it must be concluded that their murderers are also guilty of robbery. And these crimes have been committed by men who pretend to be acting to rid the State of 'bad men;' men whom they consider bad because they are peaceful, law-abiding citizens, and have been clothed with official pari'h posi ions."

MISSISSIPPI.

A DEMOCRATIC PROTEST AGAINST THE WHITE LEAGUERS.

Ex-Gov. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, "whose honest heart," the Jackson *Clarion* says, "never had a pulsation which was not for his State," has taken earnest ground against the popular Democratic movement for the organization of white leagues. He says: "When this subject first came to the surface I was inclined to pooh pooh it. It seems to me absolutely absurd, in view of all our surroundings, that we could for a moment entertain any such proposition. Gentlemen in the State and out of it whose judgment I felt bound to respect embrace and very earnestly advocate the theory. Then I felt it a duty to review my own, perhaps, hasty conclusion, and see if it were not probable that I was wrong. The result is a very pointed and decisive conviction on my own mind that the idea of white leagues is all wrong, and must, if carried out, end in the most disastrous consequences to both races. However brought about, the negro under the forms of the Constitution as it is written, has equal political and civil rights with the white man. The social question is another matter, and that I should undertake to say no human law ever has or ever can regulate. But to the point, shall we have white leagues, and, if so, what then? It seems to me that we shall, in retaliation, have black leagues. Then what? The two races are brought face to face. It will, in such a contest, all the whites almost on our side and all the blacks on the other? I am not of it. We have a painful experience that a large number of whites from motives or reasons of their own, will take sides with the blacks. What has been once done, we have reason to suppose, may be done again. It may be all well enough taking a purely selfish view of the subject, for communities where the whites predominate, to get up white leagues. But what becomes of communities when the black element prevails? Does it take a man of any deep learned in laws of human nature to understand this if the whites, when they are in the majority, combine to terrorize the opposition of the Government, they, combine to terrorize the Government of the minority when they are in majority, will combine for a like purpose. This sort of combination points out but one end and that is a war of races. In a contest between these races it seems to doubtful who would carry off conquerors. But who would such a contest? There is a mutual dependence between the races which, once recognized in good faith, must lead to happy results. But ignored, no man, not endowed with supernatural gifts, can pretend to tell the consequences. Ideas crowd on my mind in this connection, but I feel admonished I must not trespass on your patience. One idea, however, prominently set forth by the white leaguer I feel it a duty to combat, and that is that the whites have constantly held out their hand of fellowship to the blacks. In its entirety, I deny the proposition. That a vast majority of the whites have been sincere in their professions, I am quite ready to admit. But that there has been at all times a minority not willing to admit the negro's clearly-defined and well-understood constitutional rights, there can be no question. It is the duty of the majority to make its authority felt. The minority may be more noisy and therefore mischievous, but to the majority belong the right to rule. Whatever people may say, and however popular assemblages may resolve, I have an abiding confidence that the negro can yet be made to understand that his interests are identical with that of the Southern white man, and when he comes to understand that he will think with the white men of the South, act with them, and vote wite them."

RABIES AND HYDROPHOBIA.

The London *Medical Record* of Sept. 3 says:

"Taking for his text the epigrammatic sentence—'there is no disease so slight but that it may cause death; and there is no disease so serious as to be incapable of cure,' M. Decroix, in a pamphlet of forty pages, urges that it is an error to call hydrophobia incurable. He refers to seven cases of recovery, some from rabies in the dog, others from hydrophobia in man. Unfortunately, with one exception, the cases are ill observed and loosely reported. The exception is that of a dog carefully inoculated for experimental purposes, which in due time developed characteristic symptoms, but, to the surprise of the experimenter, recovered. Now, we do not affirm that a rabid animal or a hydrophobia man can never recover or never has been cured; but we do say that the infinitesimal proportion of recoveries recorded justifies the disease being looked upon as incurable. We cannot accept M. Decroix's conclusions that 'rabies is not such a terrible disease as the public seems to think,' or that 'the hopeless theory of incurability is upset by well authenticated cases of recovery.' Recent experience in this country and in America points to directly opposite conclusions. M. Decroix would probably reply that the cases were not properly treated. He says that 'the rational method of treatment should follow two indications—to remove the patients from all causes of excitement, and to procure them all the material and moral comforts compatible with their condition;' and, he adds, 'that by adopting this method we obtain a "natural rabies," more amenable than the "artificial rabies," due to heroic remedies, and that cases of recovery are greater than under the old system.' Our experience does not enable us to speak of the results of heroic treatment. We fancy it is many years since medical men have adopted any plan of treatment save that indicated above, when such diseases as tetanus or hydrophobia were under notice. The treatment of hydrophobia has been essentially conservative and expectant, and yet we know no single cure. The treatment of rabies is seldom attempted, but many dogs have been allowed to remain quiet and undisturbed in cages, rooms, or loose boxes; death has invariably terminated the case. The attempted distinction between 'a natural and an artificial rabies' has nothing to support it. Dogs frequently pass through the disease without any excitement, in what is known as dumb rabies, but this form is equally fatal with the violent condition. Certainly, negative treatment has been fairly tried, and has proved useless. Until we can point to something more than a fractional percentage of doubtful recoveries, we must be content to allow this disease the unsatisfactory epithet, incurable. In the *Union Médicale*, for June 23, M. E. Michel reports on the memoirs presented to the Medical-Chirurgical Society of Bordeaux, and directs special attention to nine papers on rabies. The second case in these memoirs refers to the 'heroic treatment' of hydrophobic women by the injection into the veins of warm water. These injections—fifty grammes—at a time, amounting collectively to 700 grammes—seemed to afford some relief, the pulse and breathing becoming more regular and less frequent, but ultimately the patient died. The case is not very instructive, but, so far as it goes, is in favor of M. Decroix's conclusions. The rest of the papers in the *Union Médicale* offer no further facts worth special mention as adding to our knowledge of the pathology or treatment of rabies. The distinguished American physiologist, Dr. Hammond, has recently suggested a treatment of hydrophobia of a decidedly heroic nature. He advises the use of a continued electric current, and the application of ice to the spine. Decroix's treatment is certainly more rational than this. Even supposing Dr. Hammond's idea that hydrophobia is a nervous disease be true, it is difficult to see the *rationale* of his treatment. But it is utterly ridiculous when we know that the disease is simply dependent upon a specific poison in the blood. Rarely—very rarely, does rabies arise suddenly as the result of shock; but when it does the explanation is that the period of incubation has been suddenly shortened. Although we differ from Decroix, and believe that rabies is incurable, we agree with him that no heroic or exciting measures should be adopted from hope that medicine may yet triumph over this fell disease. The offer by Mr. Reilly, of Manchester, of a prize of £500 for the best treatment or cure of hydrophobia, may be the means of adding to our knowledge. Properly applied, it might at any rate settle the real value of some of the secret but much vaunted remedies. Experiments are requisite, but they must be well authenticated and minutely reported, so that public confidence be not imposed on a fallacy. Meanwhile we must look to prophylactic measures, and attempt to stamp out the disease among animals, by whom solely it is communicated to man."

FRENCH JUSTICE.

A case which was tried recently in the Department of the Eure et Loire has attracted attention to the unaccountable way in which French juries return verdicts of guilty "with extenuating circumstances." A brother and sister were charged with the murder of their mother, who herself, there is reason to believe, had poisoned her husband. Living near the scene of repeated hostilities between the Germans and French in 1870, the whole family were accustomed to repair at night to the battle-field, where they plundered the dead and wounded, selling their spoil to German camp-followers. The property thus gained seems to have excited the cupidity, first of the wife, whose husband in his last moments imputed his death to something she had given him as medicine, and next of her son. He attempted in turn to poison his mother, and, this failing, he strangled her in her sleep, representing to the neighbors that she had committed suicide, which derived some plausibility from the fact that a charge of theft was hanging over her. The sister witnessed the perpetration of the crime, for the whole family had been in the habit of occupying a single room, but there was some reason to think she was of weak intellect, and she was acquitted. The murderer was found "guilty," with extenuating circumstances, the only ground for which seems to be that he had never received any education. In another case, tried a few weeks ago, in which a woman was murdered by her father-in-law under revolting circumstances, her husband looking on and offering no assistance, a similar verdict was returned, the result being that the murderer escaped with five or six years' imprisonment. It is urged that such verdicts prove the necessity of reforming the jury laws.

MR. DISRAELI'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The visit which the Belfast people expect from Mr. Disraeli is the subject of remark in the Dublin papers. The *Mail* says: "We shall be very much pleased if the rumor should prove true. We have no doubt that the visit will be made an agreeable one to Mr. Disraeli should he come among us, and we are very certain his coming would give pleasure generally to the Irish people." The *Freeman's Journal* has a very handsome article on the subject, in which it says: "We believe we can bespeak for Mr. Disraeli a welcome in every respect worthy his genius, his personal character, his marvelous career. It has been well said that he is, perhaps, the most fascinating character of this generation. His sympathies, if not deep, are surely wide. He has the highest personal repute as a man of the most admitted domestic loyalty, a true friend, tolerant, patient, and imperturbably good-tempered." The *Freeman* adds: "There is no reason why Mr. Disraeli should not enjoy a pleasant time among political opponents, who will be willing for the time to forget political differences, and accord to him as an 'illustrious stranger,' a *cead mille failthe*. For ourselves the contemplated visit of the Prime Minister affords us sincere gratification, and we trust that his example may be imitated by his successors." Commenting on these words the *Morning Star* observes: "We readily assure Mr. Disraeli he will be well received, and we hope that his reception will be as little of a party demonstration as the natural attraction among political friends will permit it to be."

THE AMBOISE DISCOVERY.

The news that the remains of Leonardo Da Vinci had been discovered at the Château of Amboise has elicited the following letter from the architect of the château, addressed to the editor of the *Moniteur Universel*:

SIR: You have announced in your issue of the 27th of August that the discovery had been made recently of a tombstone on which was engraved the illustrious name of Leonardo Da Vinci, and of a coffin containing, in a perfect state of preservation, the mortal remains of that great painter. Permit me, Sir, to call your attention to the inaccuracies contained in the above statement. The discovery in question is not recent. Several years ago bones and fragments of tombstone, wherein could be traced some letters, were found in the park of Amboise. After careful examination, it was ascertained the bones formed part of Leonardo Da Vinci's remains. The Government then caused to be raised on the spot where they were found a small monument in honor of the great artist. But the bones were not replaced. In the early part of the present month, in accordance with instructions received from the Comte de Paris, the bones were taken up in a casket by me, and placed under the flagstones of the chapel Saint Hubert, in the Château d'Amboise.

Mulberry street, No. 84, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25.2 by 65; Edward O'Reilly, owner.

Clinton avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Warren street, Mount Hope, a frame dwelling, two stories, 21 by 25; Richard Harscott, owner.

Third avenue, from No. 1,100 to No. 1,106, four brick stores and tenements, each four stories, 19 by 60; Ernest Conrades, owner.

West street, No. 424, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; Patrick Bird, owner.

Concord avenue, east side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, East Morrisania, a frame dwelling, two stories, 18 by 29; John Gurry, owner.

East Fifty-second street, No. 243, (rear,) a brick stable, two stories, 24 by 20; John Morris, owner.

East Fifty-ninth street, north side, 200.6 feet east of Avenue A, two brick stores and tenements, each four stories, 37.7 by 65; Michael Brink, owner.

West Forty-third street, No. 441, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 60; Charles Schulz, owner.

Fourth avenue, south-east corner of Fifty-seventh street, one sand-stone (front) French apartment building, four stories, 50 by 90, estimated cost $70,000; Edward G. Pinker, owner.

West Forty-sixth street, from No. 427 to No. 435, five brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 87; M. Stafford, owner.

Gouverneur street, south side, 200 feet east of Fourth avenue, (Melrose,) a frame dwelling, two stories, 26 by 38; Michael Howe, owner.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, south-west corner of Third avenue, (Mott Haven,) a brick store and tenement, four stories, 51 by 80; Jarvis N. Husted, owner.

George street, south-east corner of Grove avenue, Woodstock, East Morrisania, a brick church, one story, 50 by 91; Vestry Trinity Church, Morrisania, owners.

Estimated cost of erection of the twenty-four buildings described, $251,000.

Unsafe Buildings.

Broome street, No. 504, unsafe grating over lightbole on South Fifth avenue front; Jane Crothers, owner.

Greene street, No. 155, unsafe coping above roof and unsafe handrail, top floor; T. F. Gibbons, agent.

East Houston street, No. 93, unsafe easterly pier on front; Astor Estate, owner.

Bond street, No. 11, unsafe rear wall and floor-beams and also brick fence wall in yard; Sophia Furniss, owner.

Bond street, No. 13, unsafe brick fence wall in yard; T. F. Gibbons, agent.

Elizabeth street, No. 242, unsafe stair hand-rail and balusters; Martin Welsh owner.

James slip, No. 18, unsafe rear of north gable wall; W. & E. A. Crulkshank agents.

South Fifth avenue, No. 93, unsafe front wall; Mary L. Kirby owner.

Washington street, east side, 50 feet south of Canal street, unsafe rear wall and piers; R. & A. Kingsland & Sutton owners.

Mott street, No. 307, dangerously unsafe rear wall; Martin Welsh owner.

First avenue, No. 343, dangerously unsafe rear wall, piers, and columns; Alex. H. Wallis, executor.

Beach street, No. 55, unsafe west gable wall; Joseph Naylor owner.

Broadway, No. 751, unsafe floors; C. C. Pinckery agent.

Buildings on which Chimneys are reported as unsafe.

Chrystie street, rear No. 85; Peter Aston owner.

Allen street, No. 4; Emil Schau owner.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 two-story house and plot of land, 100 by 200, on the south east corner of Sylvan avenue and Oxford place, known as Croddy's Hotel, Twenty-fourth Ward..... $7,950

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Sept. 11.

Boulevard, e. s., extending from 152d to 153d st., 199.10x125; A. H. Bathbone to James P. Pierce, two-sixths part..... $25,000

Samuel st., s. s., 116 ft. w. of Prospect av., 38x115.2x25x93x58x169; lot No. 21 East Tremont; Jefferson M. Levis and Louisa N. Levy to Wm. Joseph Reynolds..... 1,000

William st., n. w. corner Cedar st., 41x70.6x 61.6x69; Thomas Lord to David W. Lord, one-half over..... 75,000

50th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x73.2x 25.2x69; William D. Johnston to Constant A. Andrews..... 16,000

60th st., s. s., 168.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.4x100.5, house and lot, foreclosure, John F. O'Neill to William H. Belden..... 12,000

119th st., n. s., 303 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x100.10, house and lot, Thomas Kelly to Mary Jane, wife of James Meagher, Q. C..... 18,500

121st st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x100.11, house and lot, Selina T., wife of John White, Pleasaton, Middlesex Co., N. J., to Lyman N. Jones; correction deed..... Nom.

151st st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of Robbins av., 50x75, Morrisania, James Nolan, 23d Ward, to Ludwig Kemman..... 1,625

5th av., s. e. corner 84th st., 25.3x100, Casper Goetz to James G. Lynd..... 2,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

5th av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 50th st., 25.5x100, Columbia College leasehold; James P. Pierce, San Francisco, Cal., to Aaron H. Rathbone.....$65,000

LEASES RECORDED.

125th st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of 4th av., 100x99.11 ft.; 126th st., s. s., 250.8 ft. e. of 4th av., 33.4x99.11 ft., Harlem Hall and Market, 5 years, per year..... $8,000

Irving place, No. 47, 5 years, per year..... 1,500

6th av., No. 722, bet. 41st and 42d sts., 27½ years, per year..... 2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENTRANCE into Central Park; two new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27 foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—NO. 408 WEST 58TH ST., THREE story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, one block from Central Park; in good order; possession given at once; would exchange for small place near New-York by railroad; some cash required.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH ST. BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone 21-foot house at a reasonable price; in complete order; a butler's pantry extension is attached to dining-room. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY TWENTY-foot house, with extension attached, for sale at a bargain, located on 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME AS A PRESENT.—TEN NEAT TWO-story dwellings (new nearly completed) are to be distributed at a meeting of the lot purchasers in Garden City Park property at Real Estate Hall, No. 355 3d av., on Christmas Eve, 1874. NO EXTRA CHARGE. You pay but $5 monthly on your $150 lot, and have your chance GRATIS. Every sixty-fourth purchaser will receive a complete dwelling and the lot it now stands on. Come and see them. Free excursions daily at 9 A. M. from store, No. 355 3d av., and special train on Sundays at 11 o'clock from Long Island Railroad Depot at Hunter's Point, returning at 2:45 P. M. Free tickets and cars at Hunter's Point Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner of 26th st.

$1,000 DOWN AND BALANCE TO SUIT the purchaser.—A fine, large, light, and well-located factory, only five miles from this City, on railroad line, (freight depot at door;) twenty-five-horse engine, forty-horse boiler, Rogers's planer and matcher; saws, your rent and own your factory. Call on BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, at Real Estate Head-quarters, corner 3d av. and 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE WESTERN FARMING lands, "in 80 or 160-acre tracts;" 2,000 acres in Sauk County, Wis., near depot at Kilburn City; 120 acres at Hobart County, Ind.; 200 acres in Massac County, Ill.; 160 acres in Benton County, Minn., all near towns and railroad stations; price from $8 to $15 an acre. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th av.

DON'T FORGET THE GREAT SALE OF 400 acres of villa plots at Rockland Lake, on WEDNESDAY, 16th, if not a stormy day. Inquire of JAS. M. MILLER and J. MATHEWSON & SON, Nos. 1 and 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—CHOICE LOTS ON REASONABLE terms at Roselle, N. J., forty-three minutes from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The lots front on Washington, 5th and 6th avenues. Apply to A. D. MILLER, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FIRST District.—CHARLES F. HUNTER, as sole acting executor of Charlotte Dimmick, deceased, plaintiff, against MARTIN McINTOSH, Jane Green, Charles F. Hunter, as sole acting executor of John C. Dimmick, deceased, Samuel V. Hoffman, W. H. Van Tassell, A. G. Campbell, Edward Mallon, and Thomas Connor, defendants.—By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on the twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1874, the subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed, will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the seventh day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, through Adrian H. Muller, Esq., auctioneer, the certain indenture of lease directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All the unexpired term of a certain indenture of lease of all that piece or parcel of ground lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, and described and containing as follows: Commencing on the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue, distant one hundred and twenty feet from the north-easterly corner of Bank street and the Thirteenth avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue about seventy feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Bank and Bethune streets; thence easterly along the said centre line about one hundred and forty-five feet and four inches; thence southerly parallel, or nearly so, with the Thirteenth avenue sixty-four feet and six inches; and thence westerly one hundred and forty-six feet to the Thirteenth avenue, the place of beginning; and also the use of an alleyway, not less than ten feet wide, from Bank street to the rear of said premises up to the centre line of the block between Bank and Bethune streets, to be used in common with the owners and occupants of the adjoining property, together with the right of the lessors in said lease named, as owners of said lots, to collect and receive the wharfage from or for the use of the bulkhead in front of the above described premises fronting on the Thirteenth avenue for and during the term of said lease; the buildings upon the premises as damised comprising a four-story brick building about 22x113 feet, with a two-story addition on rear, situated on the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue; also a four-story brick building about 45x72 feet, adjoining the above on the northerly side; said indenture of lease having been executed by Glorvina R. Hoffman, wife of Samuel V. Hoffman, of the City of New-York, and Samuel V. Hoffman, parties of the first part, to Bernard Cummings, of said place, party of the second part, on the twentieth day of April A. D. 1868, for the term of eight years from the first day of May, 1868, and containing a covenant for the payment of the yearly rent of twenty-four hundred dollars; also additional covenants for four renewals for the term of ten years each, at the option of the lessee and at a rent to be appraised. The said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of April, 1868, in Liber 1,090 of Conveyances, page 472.

Dated—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1874.

WM. H. WILLIS, JR., Referee.

GRAY & DAYENPORT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 11 Pine and No. 9 Nassau street.

PRIVATE SALE.

E. K. Stevenson, Jr., has sold the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 113 West Thirteenth street, to C. E. Hammond for $19,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, William Brucrton, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land on the south-east corner of Sylvan avenue and Oxford place, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, 200 by 100.

By D. M. Seaman, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Fowler, Esq., Referee, of the lot 25 by 102.9 on the south side of Seventy-second street, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Also one lot 25 by 102.9, on the north side of Seventy-first street, adjoining on rear of above.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Referee, of the premises on the north-east corner of West and Bank streets, 152.1½ by 206.9 by 171.8½ by 211.5½.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure, Charles A. Jackson, Referee, of eight lots of land on the west side of Fourth avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, 200.10 by 175. Also public auction sale of house and five acres situate at Sing Sing, Westchester County, on the north side of Havell street, adjoining the lands of Charles Fowler.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the Sailors' Snug Harbor lease of the premises on the east side of Broadway, 46.8 feet south of Ninth street, 50 by 47 by 93.4½ by 46.8 by 39 by 23.8.

By William Kennelly, by order of the Department of Docks, auction sale of lease of pier foot of Fortieth street, North River. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the lot 25 by 97.6 by 25.9 by 94.4, on the south side of Fifty-sixth street, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Sept. 12, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported to the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

East Thirteenth street, rear, No. 628, a brick stable, two stories, 25 by 13 by 30; S. Simmons, owner.

East Eighteenth street, s. s., bet. 187 and 189, a brick stable, three stories, 50 by 90; Arnold & Constable, owners.

West Thirty-ninth street, No. 442, (rear,) a brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 27; Charles Fessler, owner.

A MIDNIGHT ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.

Adam Kramer, of No. 205 Seventh avenue, keeps a lager beer saloon at the above number, and resides with his family in the rooms above the store. On Sunday night he closed up at 12 o'clock, and retired. Soon afterward he heard some person breaking into his saloon through the rear entrance, and, taking a light, he hurriedly descended the stairs. He was met in the hallway by a strange man, who was armed with a bar of iron two feet long, and who at once rushed at him. A desperate struggle ensued, as he closed with the burglar, thus preventing him from using his weapon. The light was of course extinguished, and while struggling Mr. Kramer called lustily for help. The burglar became alarmed, and, releasing his hold, made his escape from the hallway and out of the saloon quickly pursued by Kramer. Officer Lahne, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was on post at the time, and captured the fugitive after a good deal of trouble. When arraigned before Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, he gave his name as Gilbert Hamilton, but refused to give his residence or profession.

A DISHONEST WAITER.

Robert P. Willett, a waiter lately employed by Henry Lunsemann, of No. 196 Third avenue, was held in $1,000 bail, yesterday, by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing a quantity of clothing and jewelry from his employer. Willett disappeared simultaneously with the articles in question, and yesterday Mr. Lunsemann met him on Broadway wearing several of the stolen articles.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Sept. 14, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, William H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story and cellar house and plot of land, 100 by 200, on the south-east corner of Sylvan avenue and Oxford place, known as "Croddy's Hotel." W. C. Traphagen purchased the property for $700 over mortgage of $7,250; total, $7,950.

D. M. Seaman readjourned the assignee's sale of the leasehold premises known as the Metropolitan Theatre, Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer st., to Sept. 28.

Joseph McGuire adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the east side of Crosby street, 138.4 feet south of Prince street, to Nov. 12.

William Kennelly adjourned the foreclosure sale of the plot of land on the north-west side of Third avenue, near High Bridge, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, to Sept. 30.

Quimby & Bissell readjourned the foreclosure sale of the five lots of land on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, 125 feet west of Eleventh avenue, and the three lots of land on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, 250 feet east of Twelfth avenue, to Oct. 15.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. will sell at Schneider's Schuetzen Park Hotel, Astoria, Long Island, on Friday next, Sept. 18, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, 1,126 lots of land situate between Newtown road, Grand street, and Flushing avenue, (the main streets of Astoria.) The lots will be given to the highest bidder. To reach the property take ferry-boat at Thirty-fourth street and Ninety-second street, thence by horse cars; or take Harlem steamboats from Peck slip or Eleventh street, landing at dock foot of street in Astoria, whence it is an easy walk to the lots. Map and further particulars can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 128 Broadway.

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East Eighteenth street, s. s., bet. 187 and 189, a brick stable, three stories, 50 by 90; Arnold & Constable, owners.

West Thirty-ninth street, No. 442, (rear,) a brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 27; Charles Fessler, owner.

Mulberry street, No. 84, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25.2 by 65; Edward O'Reilly, owner.

Clinton avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Warren street, Mount Hope, a frame dwelling, two stories, 21 by 25; Richard Harscott, owner.

Third avenue, from No. 1,100 to No. 1,106, four brick stores and tenements, each four stories, 19 by 60; Ernest Conrades, owner.

West street, No. 424, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; Patrick Bird, owner.

Concord avenue, east side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, East Morrisania, a frame dwelling, two stories, 18 by 29; John Gurry, owner.

East Fifty-second street, No. 243, (rear,) a brick stable, two stories, 24 by 20; John Morris, owner.

East Fifty-ninth street, north side, 200.6 feet east of Avenue A, two brick stores and tenements, each four stories, 37.7 by 65; Michael Brink, owner.

West Forty-third street, No. 441, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 60; Charles

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 125d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY FULLY QUALIFIED, WITH EXperience, would like a position as seamstress, housekeeper, or to procure the management of a business or an institution; the best of references given and required. Address P, No. 30 East 35th st.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, Germans, Irish and other good reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored for city and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 8th av., above 10th st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 349 AND 349 4TH av., employers will find a large selection of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiter and coachman, &c.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 845 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.—A large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; will cook and orderly with her work, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; is obliging and well-tempered; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—BY a young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and also an excellent laundress in a private family; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a real good, neat girl; prefers a good steady home to high wages; is efficient in the entire up-stairs work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 39th and 37th st., first floor, French and German Bureau.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; otherwise, to assist with washing; City recommendations. Call at No. 230 East 46th st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat and tidy young Welsh girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; was personally recommended by her former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 349 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an American girl (Protestant) as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with the washing; good City references. Call Tuesday at No. 253 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, OR CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By a neat, competent Spanish girl with good City reference; speaks good English. Call at No. 69 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat and tidy young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best City references. Call at No. 53 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 350 East 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN WHO has been twelve years in her last place. Call or address No. 219 Madison av, Tuesday and Wednesday.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to sew; good reference. Call at No. 328 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl in a private family. Address No. 327 West 41st st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to employ good, faithful, efficient women and girls in any capacity can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th av., first floor. Twenty-nine years established.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY sisters, where they can do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit maker; also an excellent washer and ironer; chamber-maid is neat and orderly, and a nice waitress; six years' reference from last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands English, French, and German cooking; is a good bread and biscuit baker and will go to assist with the washing; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a young woman as first-class cook; understands French, German, and American cooking; is also a good bread baker, and willing to assist with the washing; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman, aged thirty years; excellent cook; can do French and English and all other cookings; meats, game, poultry, creams, jellies, teas; gets up nice plain dishes; pastry, dessert, &c. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK UNDERSTANDing all kinds of cooking in all branches; her references don't leave any doubt as to sobriety, neatness, and honesty; has her own kitchen-maid to go with her, and expects the highest wages. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway's French Office, 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PIrst-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, pastry, &c.; is also a good bread and biscuit baker; can furnish undoubted references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A STEADY, reliable woman, who is an excellent washer, ironer, and laundress, or do general house-work; or country; would go for low wages, (with her little girl, about six years, useful too); has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY SISters, who desire a situation where they can do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business thoroughly; makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is neat and orderly, and a good waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO German Protestant women, in City or country; one to cook, washer, and ironer; is a thorough good cook; meats, pastry, &c.; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best recommendations. Inquire at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND DO WASHING.—BY A VERY RE-spectable woman; highly recommended; very good cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; City or country. Call at Bookham's; removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking thoroughly, or can take cook's situation in first-class boarding-house or hotel; City or country; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE AND RESPECTable woman as cook; is thoroughly capable; is a first-class baker, and will undertake to make all kinds of rare side dishes; has the best of reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY A THORoughly competent young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, German, and English cooking; also pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; can furnish the very best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPEcant English woman, as cook; is an excellent baker, and willing to take part of the washing; best references. Apply at No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN of experience as good, thorough cook; will assist with washing if required; is sober, careful, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK AND BAKER, WHO is sober, honest, and trustworthy; has been in her last place six years; can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 133 East 34th st. on Tuesday, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPEcant cook; is a good meat, soup, and an excellent pastry cook; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTcant young woman as competent cook in a small private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 129 West 19th st., first floor, front.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY MOTHER and daughter in one place, City or country, to do cooking, general house-work, or to nurse; good references. Address H., Box No. 222 Times Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; has lived two years in a French family; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 19 East 16th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTESTANT; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; best references. Call at No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; City or country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 123 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 33 West 43d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as cook and to assist with washing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 153 East 15th st., corner 3d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; one who thoroughly understands her business; has best City reference. Call at 643 7th av., corner 39th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; will assist in the washing; good City references. Apply at 65 Forsyth st., near Grand.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NORTH German girls, sisters, as cook and chamber-maid. Address No. 93 East Houston st., 20 months.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as cook, and plain washing and ironing. Call at No. 16 East 43d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th st., ring fire bell.

AS PLAIN COOK, NURSE, OR TO DO GENeral house-work in City or country, by a respectable young widow; good references. Address H., Box No. 222 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 49 Perry st., near 7th av.

DOMESTIC HELP,
For every capacity, male and female, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

EMPLOYERS CAN ALWAYS FIND A NUMBER of reliable and trustworthy colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 545 9th av., near 33d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper and companion in a small respectable family, in or near New-York. Can be seen at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, on Wednesday, from 10 to 12 A. M.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN EDUCATED LADY, WITH good references, accustomed to children, servants, and marketing, desires to keep house for a private family or club. Address Mrs. A. Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 125d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL for general work or nurse or seamstress; a neat, obliging person; willing to be useful, and very thorough in her work; a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; would like a comfortable, permanent home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL for general work; has three years' reference from last place; is willing to go to the country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIous young girl, who is a plain cook; good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman for general house-work; is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 217 East 35th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work or up-stairs work; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 49th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman as lady's maid; good hair dresser and dress-maker; twelve years' reference from last place. Can be seen at Mme. Golard's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; can do fluting, puffing, polishing, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; no objection to assist with chamber-work, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, WELL-EXPERIenced young woman, who understands her work well; can starch, flute, puff, polish, and do up fine garments in superior style; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman, as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; French fluting, polishing, &c.; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 349 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS that has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 356 East 13th st., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG German woman, lately landed, would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is also a good seamstress, and can furnish good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG German Protestant woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, TO TAKE CARE of children and do some sewing in a private family only; neat and honest, industrious and kind; she would be found a suitable person in her situation. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant woman; experienced nurse for young and growing children; very best testimonials for capability and attention; kind, obliging, sober, honest, &c. Call at Bookham's; removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as a superior infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on the bottle; has five years' City reference from present employer. Can be seen at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED WOman as experienced children's nurse, is competent to take entire charge of an infant; has best of City reference. Apply or can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, not long in the country, as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamber-work and waiting; no objections to make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 226 East 45th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EFFICIENT FRENCH NURSE, who does not speak English; is a good seamstress, and fond of children; has a good French accent; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, active young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take care of children and do family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Best of references. Apply at No. 129 West 49th st.

NURSE.—BY A CAREFUL, RELIABLE WOMAN, AS nurse to an invalid lady; has many years' experience, and the very best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PERSON, speaking French fluently, as nurse to one or two children, and to do light chamber-work. Address for two days, Lyon, Box No. 125 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL IN AN AMERICAN family, as nurse and to do sewing; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 123 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN as invalid's nurse; has good reference. Call at No. 103 Clinton place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class seamstress to go out by the day or week, or to take a permanent situation; is an expert cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses; first-class operster, and has first-class City references. Call or address for two days No. 329 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUICK, NEAT SEAMSTRESS who understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do light chamber-work, or assist in the care of children; can give good City references. Call at No. 238 East 36th st., near 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; to go out by the week or month; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, two days, No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Call at No. 24 West 38th st.; present employers.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent cutter, fitter, trimmer, and operator; wants one or two more engagements by the day or week in private families. Address Margaret, No. 51 East 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND FIT, AND WORK Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Address No. 222 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; understands her work perfectly; has excellent references; willing to go a short distance in the country. Westchester County preferred. Call or address No. 326 East 18th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; understands care of silver, getting up all kinds of salads; lived with first-class families; best testimonials; willing to make herself useful; honest, sober, fine appearance. Call at Bookham's; removed to No. 309 4th av., near 24th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 349 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; has two years' City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT WAITress; capable of filling a man's place; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 157 West 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 507 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 137 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl in a private family; the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 331 East 21st st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's washing, or would go out to work by the day; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 246 West 47th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO SUPERINTEND THE cutting and making of boys' clothes by a person of long experience, who can also cut and fit girls' clothing; satisfactory references given. Address Experience, Box No. 148 Times Office.

MALES

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES TO get into a first-class dry-goods store where he will obtain a thorough knowledge of the business. Address L. M., Box No. 172 Times Office.

BUTLER.—IN A FAMILY, BY A YOUNG MAN, native of England; experienced as above; has good reference. Address G. L., No. 147 East 28th st., near 3d av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—HOUSEwork and Dairy.—By a Scotchman and wife, aged thirty-seven years; no children; man can care, break, and drive horses, do gardening, all kinds of farm-work, milk, &c.; wife is a good plain cook and butter-maker, also a nice washer and ironer; and can do all kinds of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede, aged twenty-three years; speaks good English; can do plain gardening, milk, take care cattle, care and drive horses, keep road and walks in order; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man as coachman and groom; understands his business and is thoroughly competent in every respect; good City reference. Address A. A., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., or call at No. 219 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (single man;) understands his business thoroughly, and the proper care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; best references. Call or address, for two days, J. W., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR A MARried man, that has lived four years with my son; I can highly recommend him in every respect in his capacity. Address A. S., No. 119 East 41st st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young married man, who understands his business thoroughly; first-class references. Call on or address J. B., at Mr. W. Briggs' livery stable, 7th av., corner 42d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FRENCH coachman and groom; married; speaks Spanish; has first-class City recommendations. Call or address for two days at No. 204 West 32d st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—FIRST-CLASS REFerence; no objection to City or country. Call or address J. K., corner of Spring and Elizabeth sts., Elizabeth, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. W., Box No. 2210, Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY MAN; UNDERSTANDS his business; with good City references. Call or address at No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, (English;) three years' good reference. Call or address W. W., No. 127 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFERence unexceptionable. Address T. P., No. 142 East 18th st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A DANE; several years' practice; first-class gardener and coachman; understands how to be useful; best testimonials as to capability and character; wages no object; a steady place wanted. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, IN all its branches; green-houses, graperies, &c.; married; small family; good references. Call or address Gardener, No. 173 8th av., New-York.

PORTER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN IN A MERcantile house; will be found a useful and obliging man; eight years' City reference. Address T. K., No. 109 West 18th st.

USEFUL MAN AND FARM-WORK.—HOUSEwork and Dairy.—By an unsie and niece, aged thirty and twenty-four years; will engage together or separate; man can do all kinds of farm-work, also care cattle and horses, dairy, milk, gardening, &c.; niece can do all branches of house-work, is a good plain cook, and nice washer and ironer; also, can care milk, make excellent butter; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN AS waiter or butler in a private family, in City or country; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer; speaks French and English fluently. Inquire for L., at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED YOUNG man as waiter; willing to make himself useful; no objection to a private boarding-house or a hotel; not afraid of work; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitefield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS English, and fully competent; can polish silver equal to new, and take entire charge of the dining-room; has the best of references from his last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY COMPETENT MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his duties in every respect, and has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address for two days, P. D., Box No. 52 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—A MAN-SERVANT TO WAIT UPON AN invalid gentleman, who is paralyzed; only one of experience and with good references need apply. Albemarle Hotel, corner Broadway and 24th st., Room No. 24, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; his neatness, honesty, subriety, and efficiency are well attested by his former employers. Can be seen at Bongrand's French office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) AS A competent waiter; understands his business perfectly; has best City reference from the last gentleman who employed him; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IN a private family; has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Address Henry, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; HAS A thorough knowledge of his business; can valet; Call on Wm. House & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Broad st., for all particulars. James, No. 165 West 25th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—WHO HAS SUITABLE premises above 40th st., and can do the washing of a private family for the Winter. Call or address No. 504 Grand st.

NURSE WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF YOUNG children; a Protestant with City reference. Call or address No. 20 West 19th st., Tuesday morning.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—CONVENIent location; terms moderate; references required. Call at No. 118 East 22d st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF JUSTH & CO., No. 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership in the transaction of a strict commission business on the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges

EMIL JUSTH,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.
ALEXANDER FRANCK,
Member of New-York Gold Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISting under the name and firm of SMITH & MILLARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Frank S. Smith is authorized to settle all claims due and against said firm.

FRANK S. SMITH,
THOMAS C. MILLARD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE CArried on at No. 97 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the name of ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES is dissolved. Sept. 14, 1874.

ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)
is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.

C. T. JONES & NORTON.

HOTEL BRANTING, CORNER OF MADISON Av. and 58th st.; house new, handsomely furnished, and kept on American plan; superior accommodations for families; elevator and all improvements.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds or some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, refitted, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.
Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY OF HIGHEST CULTURE, SPEAKing French and Spanish to perfection, desires a position to give lessons for her board in either language. For particulars apply to Mrs. Mitchell's Teacher's Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BEtween 4th and 7th sts. and 14th and 40th sts., by a young man giving and expecting best references. Address, stating price, HOME, Box No. 175 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

37TH AV., CORNER OF 31ST ST.
Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floor, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD-FLOOR ROOM for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

NO. 143 5TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second floor to rent; also, other rooms, with good board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 125d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

(MURRAY HILL,)
Corner 6th av. and 38th st,
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 $5.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., fitting it in every respect for the fashionable part of the city, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD.—NO 10 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD; SPACIOUS apartments; consisting of parlor and bedroom, with bath, &c., on second floor; also a suite of four large rooms on third floor, with bath, &c., all in good order; in the vicinity of Washington Park. Address M. S., Station D.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, TO SINGLE GENTLEmen of quiet habits, a back parlor nicely furnished, without board; convenient to the different lines of cars, and also to the Twelfth Street Station of the elevated road. Address M. B., Box No. 123 Times Office.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADway.—Two parlors, with bedrooms attached, hot and cold water, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen; also, small room; home for a few; class; breakfast, if desired; private family; references.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.
No. 114 East 19th st.
Just opened. Elegant accommodations, with board, en suite and singly; private table if desired; convenient and first-class location; references.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, one with small hall room connected; very pleasantly located, with all conveniences, to let with first-class board at No. 67 West 19th st.; highest references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let unfurnished or permanent parties; singly or en suite; first-class modern improvements; every accommodation; no gentlemen only. W. E. PALMER, No. 13 East 28th st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ONE ELEGANT SECond floor, en-suite or separately, in private house; never before rented; also two rooms on third floor. Private table if desired. No. 359 West 23d st.

NOS. 4 AND 6 WASHINGTON PLACE, St. Julien.—Elegant apartments to let; house entirely renovated and enlarged, especially adapted for families; also, single rooms; French table.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH board, handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; also other rooms; house and table first class.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD.—NO 10 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD; SPACIOUS apartments; consisting of parlor and bedroom, with bath, &c., on second floor; also a suite of four large rooms on third floor, with bath, &c., all in good order; in the vicinity of Washington Park. Address M. S., Station D.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, TO SINGLE GENTLEmen of quiet habits, a back parlor nicely furnished, without board; convenient to the different lines of cars, and also to the Twelfth Street Station of the elevated road. Address M. B., Box No. 123 Times Office.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADway.—Two parlors, with bedrooms attached, hot and cold water, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen; also, small room; home for a few; class; breakfast, if desired; private family; references.

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TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, one with small hall room connected; very pleasantly located, with all conveniences, to let with first-class board at No. 67 West 19th st.; highest references exchanged.

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NOS. 4 AND 6 WASHINGTON PLACE, St. Julien.—Elegant apartments to let; house entirely renovated and enlarged, especially adapted for families; also, single rooms; French table.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH board, handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; also other rooms; house and table first class.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 158 EAST 34TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished second floor; three communicating rooms; also rooms on third floor to families or gentlemen, with unexceptionable board.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDing Agency Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS WILL rent to three gentlemen with board, large rooms on second floor; location central. Those willing to pay fairly for superior accommodations address Box No. 2,804 Post Office.

SPLENDID FAMILY SUITE.—NEWLY-FURnished parlor, private dining-room, and two large bedrooms, the entire first floor; also two single rooms for gentlemen; No. 50 West 19th st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 116.—A large fourth-floor room, front, to let, with board; suitable for two gentlemen; also, hall-room on third floor; highest references.

A.—CHOICE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms offered to gentleman, with board, by a private family, near Windsor Hotel. Address C. M., Box No. 14 Up-town Times Office.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.—FAMILIES wishing to make arrangements for rooms, with board, can find superior accommodations at Nos. 106 and 128 East 23d st.

ANYONE WISHING ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, in West 23d st., will do well to address Reasonable, Times West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

SECOND DOOR FROM BROADWAY.
Elegant accommodations for a family desiring private table or the meals at separate apartments. No. 36 West 31st st.; highest references exchanged.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.
To let, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms, for gentlemen; references.

NO. 114 EAST 18TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms on parlor, second, and third floor, with board, for families or gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.
One elegant furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
Choice suites of apartments, with private table and attendance; house first class in all its appointments.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.
A private family will rent, with board, a few desirable rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. References.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.,
Between 6th av. and Broadway, comfortable, clean, well-furnished rooms for gentlemen, with good table; references required.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.
A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on third floor, to let with board for the season. Also, desirable single rooms. Table first-class. Reference exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.
An elegant second floor to let, with first-class board; also, other rooms; references exchanged.

LOCAL POLITICS.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTIONS RECOMMENDING THE RENOMINATION OF GOV. DIX PASSED, BUT SUBSEQUENTLY WITHDRAWN—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Republican General Committee met last evening at Bleecker Building, in the Ninth Ward. After the transaction of routine business, communications from the Third District were referred to the Executive Committee, and Henry Theobald's resignation was accepted. The following report was then made by the Secretary of the Executive Committee:

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Pursuant to the call of the Republican State Committee, the Republicans of this City will meet in the Head-quarters of the respective district associations on Friday evening, Sept. 18, to elect delegates and alternates to a State Convention to be held at Utica on the 23d inst. The delegates for the respective districts are apportioned as follows:

Districts.	Delegates.	Districts.	Delegates.
First	2	Twelfth	3
Second	2	Thirteenth	2
Third	2	Fourteenth	2
Fourth	2	Fifteenth	3
Fifth	3	Sixteenth	2
Sixth	2	Seventeenth	4
Seventh	3	Eighteenth	3
Eighth	3	Nineteenth	2
Ninth	4	Twentieth	4
Tenth	3	Twenty-first	4
Eleventh	4		

By order of HUGH GARDNER, President.
GEORGE H. LYON, }
JAMES R. DAVIES, } Secretaries.

The following resolution was then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naturalization be directed to make at once all the necessary arrangements with the clerk of one or more courts of record for the purpose of naturalizing such persons as may be desirous of becoming citizens.

The Secretary, Mr. Davies, then announced that twenty of the twenty-one districts had voted in favor of the constitutional amendments, giving two new districts to Westchester, the annexed portion, and making two instead of one in the Nineteenth, which had voted against this subdivision of itself.

Mr. John H. White next moved that a resolution expressing the committee's desire for the renomination of Gov. Dix be offered and passed.

Col. Spencer seconded the motion, and added that as there had never been aught but unanimity on this point among the Republicans throughout the State, the committee recommend the New-York delegates to the next convention to vote for Gov. Dix's renomination.

Col. Burns here asked the speaker what he thought of Gen. Robinson for Lieutenant Governor again.

Col. Spencer replied, "I think it would be well to leave some portion of the ticket for the action of the State Convention." The question was then put on the recommendation to vote for Gov. Dix's renomination and unanimously carried.

Col. Burns then moved that the delegates be also recommended to vote for Lieut. Gov. Robinson's renomination.

Col. Spencer opposed the adoption of this motion on the ground that, while it was eminently proper to recommend the nomination of a man who was the well-known choice of the whole Republican Party for Governor, it would be very unwise to make a similar recommendation in behalf of a gentleman on the expediency of whose renomination to the Lieutenant Governorship there were differences of opinion. The speaker was willing to say that he for one would cast his vote for the late Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—Gen. Batcheller—and he had no doubt there were many other members of the party equally anxious to do as much for Gen. Husted, should he be proposed. Still, he (the speaker) thought it advisable to indorse only the man on whom all had agreed, (Gov. Dix,) and to allow the delegates to go to the convention unembarrassed.

Major Bullard here suggested that, in accordance with the wish just uttered, he hoped the convention would be permitted to feel itself unembarrassed with regard to all the nominations, and further, he did not desire that Gov. Dix's renomination should now be regarded as a foregone conclusion. Indeed, he thought that it was ungenerous, to say the least of it, to slight so gallant a soldier as Gen. Robinson. On the whole he considered it bad taste to have offered the resolution recommending only Gov. Dix's renomination.

Collector Arthur, who had come in a few moments before, remarked that, while he desired the renomination of Gov. Dix as much as anybody could, and believed that it would be made by the Utica Convention, he felt that the resolution in question had been an imprudent one, and should be reconsidered. He agreed with Major Bullard that gallant soldiers should not be slighted, and he certainly could not see why Lieut. Gov. Robinson had been singled out for such treatment. At any rate the General Committee was violating the articles of its constitution by making, or seeming to make, nominations. He therefore moved, in the first place, that Col. Burns' motion in favor of Lieut. Gov. Robinson be laid on the table. It was so ordered, and then Collector Arthur moved to reconsider the resolution referring to Gen. Dix. This was the signal for further discussion. Mr. White and Col. Spencer maintained that it would be improper to reconsider the resolution, and that such action would be quite as much a slight to Gen. Dix as anything that could be done at this time.

Collector Arthur insisted on the impropriety of the passage of the resolution in the first place, and urged its reconsideration. The yeas and nays were called for, and the vote resulted in 76 to reconsider, and 35 not to do so. Mr. White then asked that his resolution be again put and called for a division. But Collector Arthur offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That this General Committee indorse the administration of Gov. Dix and Lieut. Gov. Robinson, and will accord to them their support should the Republican Convention renominate them.

Before either was put Mr. White withdrew the original resolution, and Collector Arthur withdrew his, and the meeting adjourned.

DEPARTURE OF DELEGATES TO THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

A number of delegates to the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, left the City yesterday. Samuel J. Tilden, the Chairman of the State Committee, left early in the day to attend a meeting of the committee to be held before the convention organizes. John Kelly, Thos. A. Ledwith, John Fox, and Dr. Teodore Mierson, also members of the committee followed him on the night train. There were about fifty other delegates on this train. At ten o'clock to-day the remainder of the New-York delegation will leave here by the Hudson River Railroad route.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly Republican Association was held at the M. Cregan Club-rooms, No. 230 Third avenue, last evening. There was a large attendance. The President, William Henry Anthon, on calling the meeting to order, said that he trusted that all present came prepared to work with great energy in the coming campaign, each man taking his part in both the contest and the victory. It requires no prophecy, he said, to foresee another great triumph for the Republican Party to see our noble standard-bearer, John A. Dix, [great applause] carrying the Republican banner a second time in triumph through the State. After reading the minutes of the last meeting, it was reported from the Executive Committee that a new hall had been secured at the corner of Sixteenth street and Third avenue, and the meetings of the Association would shortly be held there. Owing to changes in the election districts made by the Police Commissioners, three new members were added to Executive Committee, Messrs. Lee Wisty, Francis Callaghan, and James H. Johnson. It was announced that they primary meeting to choose delegates to the Utica Convention from the Sixteenth District would be held at the Cregan Rooms after Thursday or Friday of this week. The association adjourned after electing some twenty-five new members.

NOTES.

Republican primaries, at which delegates were elected to the Assembly Convention, to be held to-morrow, were held last evening in Brooklyn. The Assembly Conventions will elect delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Utica on the 23d inst.

It was rumored yesterday that the Kings County delegates to the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, all of whom are professional politicians, are opposed to Mr. Tilden. The majority are strongly in favor of Judge Church, but as "Boss" McLaughlin accompanies the delegation, it is said he will compel the members to vote unanimously for the candidate selected by the leaders.

At the annual election of the W. A. Darling Association, on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: W. N. Gallagher, Pres'dent; Wm. Leighan, First Vice President; John Levius, Second Vice President; Vincent Colyer, Secretary; John E. Robinson, Treasurer; Jacob Brunner, Sergeant at Arms; Thos. Knox, Chairman Executive Committee; Joseph Murray, Chairman on Admission.

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

PRELIMINARY SERVICES IN THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR LAST EVENING—TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The preliminary services of the Universalist General Convention were held last evening in the Church of Our Savior, Fifty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue, at 7:30 P. M. After the singing of the hymn "What Glorious Tidings do I Hear," appropriate passages of the Scriptures were read and prayer offered up by Rev. G. H. Deere, of Connecticut, who invoked the blessing of God on the convention about to assemble. The hymn "Father of Me and all Mankind" was then sung. The sermon was preached by Rev. Asa Saxe, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y., who took his text from the second verse of the sixth chapter of Second Corinthians: "Behold, now is the accepted time. Behold, now is the day of salvation." This text, the preacher said, had popularly been put to very bad use. It had been taught that time was the pivot on which everything turned; that people were placed in this world in order to prepare to return to another. Life was made to appear full of perils and trials, a state of probation here, while all beyond was fruition of despair or happiness. It had been made to appear that an hour of forgetfulness in this life entailed endless misery and torment in the next, and that if by any means the opportunity to obtain salvation—the "now" alluded to in the text—were lost, the doors of mercy would be closed forever. They had inquired into these matters, and asked themselves how that mercy, which was one of God's greatest attributes, and the love which was the very essence of the Divine nature, could be changed to coldness and destruction, while the power of God could prevent it. They had inquired if sin was hateful, why God should not institute reformations to save sinners from the awful consequences popularly attached to its commission? Why should not the consideration which caused God to send Jesus in order that sinners might be saved, not lead him to continue the work until the last soul should be saved? If the sight of Jerusalem burning brought tears into the Savior's eyes, why should not the ceaseless burning of thousands of souls far more deeply touch His merciful heart? If there was joy in the presence of the angels of God over a repentant sinner, how could the souls of others be doomed to eternal destruction? If it was desirable that men should be redeemed, why should the work of salvation be confined to this sphere; and if good men were engaged in this work, why should not angels? If God was engaged through countless centuries in perfecting one star or world, why should he not give centuries to effect the salvation of souls? Surely the salvation of even one precious soul was of far more importance than the creation of thousands of worlds! They had been asking these questions for 100 years, and no satisfactory answer had yet been given by those who held different opinions. They, therefore, held that the day of salvation had reference to no special time—any time was the day of salvation. Heretofore everything had been darkness and ignorance, but when Jesus came, opening up to the world the boundless love of the Father, the morning dawned, and light came upon a sinning world. The Gospel day dawned eighteen centuries ago, and although fifty generations of Christians had since that time contributed their labors to the glorious work of salvation, it was not yet noon day, and the sun would not set until the last sinner had been saved. That day would not close in darkness and despair, but the sun would set in the crimson and golden resplendency of universal salvation. In the shock given their feelings by the popular ideas of the anger of God they may have swung round to the other extreme and thought that death would wipe out all transactions of this life. He believed in probation, but not in the manner popularly accepted. He believed that he should open his eyes in the other life, exactly as he had closed them in this, and that whatever people achieved here they should carry with them there. The "now" alluded to in the text might be looked upon as the opportunities afforded of doing good, which, if once neglected, may never again offer. No time was like the present. There was no retracing a career, as every moment offered an opportunity in itself. They should, therefore, grasp the opportunity as it fled past, and seize the treasure offered, or it would get beyond their reach and be lost to them forever. Some people were always too late, and never woke up to the richness of an opportunity until after it had passed. How many people wished they were only twenty years younger, in order that they might avail of the opportunities which they had neglected, but still sat motionless and grieved over their misfortunes instead of trying to help themselves. Such people were told by the text to sit no longer indulging in idle regrets, but grasp the present with its golden opportunities. No matter what had been neglected now was the time to do good; for "behold now was the accepted time; now was the day of salvation." Youth afforded special opportunities for taking steps in the upward journey of the soul, and old age, prosperity, and adversity all afforded a golden opportunity for reaping the rich fruits of grace. In speaking of the shock given them by the late popularly ascribed to the man who died impenitent, he had not drawn the picture at all too strong. Think of men in endless misery while angels were reveling in joy! Think of Jesus in triumph while sinners were suffering eternal agony! It could not be. Good souls could never be happy under such circumstances. An old clergyman once said that he would fly from the battlements of heaven to rescue a fellow-man, and this sentiment found an echo in all their hearts. But they did not put it in practice. The wicked, intemperate, licentious man, according to their ideas, lived in a hell far worse than the material hell. Thousands of their dearest friends were suffering the torments hell, and yet they did not fly to rescue them. Now was the accepted time. They were placed in positions to watch the interests of others and shape the destinies for good or evil. They should bear this always in mind and honor the text by acting faithfully on its suggestions.

The services closed with singing and prayer.

The convention proper opens this morning at 9 o'clock. The programme of proceedings will be as follows:

9 o'clock A. M.—Prayer-meeting.-Church of the Divine Paternity. 10 o'clock A. M.—Organization of the convention. 2 o'clock P. M.—Convention in session. Report of the Board of Trustees. 7:30 o'clock P. M.—Sermon by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., President of Tufts Divinity School, in the church at the corner of Bleecker and Downing streets. Sermon by Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., President of Tufts College, in the Church of Our Father, Brooklyn, corner Clermont and Atlantic avenues.

The meeting of the Women's Centenary Association branch of the convention, to be held in Rev. Dr. Chapin's church, on Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M., promises to be of unusual interest to all persons interested in the elevation of woman and the place assigned her in the Christian Church. Mrs. C. A. Soule, Rev. R. A. Hanafriel, Mrs. Abel C. Thomas, and others will address the meeting.

ACCIDENTS.

John O'Connell, aged twenty, of No. 238 Monroe street, while asleep on the roof of the four-story dwelling No. 630 Water street, fell to the roof of the adjoining building and sustained serious injuries....Wm. A. Ryder, aged forty-five, a resident of Brooklyn, was seriously injured yesterday by a telegraph pole falling on him at the corner of South street and Burling slip....John Welch, aged twenty-seven, had one of his hands severely injured while he was at work in the saw mill at Twenty-first street and Eleventh avenue. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital....John Larkin, aged thirty-two, of No. 518 West Twenty-eighth street, while at work in the planing mill at Eleventh avenue and Twenty-eighth street, was struck in the right eye by a broken belt, and was severely injured.

THE MURDER AT FLUSHING.

The inquest in the case of Rocco Frederico, the Italian laborer, who was found murdered in Lawrence street, Flushing, on Thursday night last, was resumed last evening before Coroner Reimer, in the Town Hall, which was densely crowded. Cono Bertucco, a roommate of the prisoner, Inamorata, was recalled, and repeated his story of the dispute between prisoner and deceased about the ownership of a pocket-knife and the attempted stabbing of the deceased by the prisoner on that occasion. He also related the particulars of the renewal of the quarrel in the evening at the house in which the men lived, and the expressed determination of the prisoner to "fix" the deceased for having struck him on the head with a stone. Witness further stated that the prisoner then left the house and returned in about five minutes saying that he had settled Frederico. Nicola Santino, one of the gang of workmen with whom the deceased and prisoner worked, reiterated the testimony of Bertucco regarding the dispute, and stated that in the evening the prisoner told them that Frederico, the deceased, threw a stone at him through the window which struck him on the head; that the prisoner then went out, returned in five minutes, and said that he was satisfied with the result of his quarrel. After some unimportant evidence from Guisford Sarli, Nicola Dillilo, Archangel Enslano, and George Rand the inquest was adjourned until Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

A COAT AND AN EMPTY POCKET-BOOK FOUND—A STOLEN BOAT FOUND ADRIFT.

Capt. Williamson, of the Third Precinct, with several officers of his command, are busily engaged in an attempt to unravel a river mystery. About 11 o'clock yesterday morning two boys, named respectively George McCormack, of No. 142 West street, and Lewis Phillips, of No. 415 Pearl street, reported to an officer of the Third Precinct that on Friday night last, as they were lounging about Pier No. 26, North River, at 11:30 o'clock, they saw a small boat adrift, and soon after succeeded in securing it, and while tying the painter to the dock, saw a dark object floating near them. There being a pair of sculls in the boat the boys rowed after the object, and, on picking it up, found that it was a brown velvet coat. Thinking they had a prize, the boys rowed back to the dock with the coat, and, after securing the boat, climbed to the dock, where one of them picked up a pocket-book, which, on opening they found to be empty. The boys subsequently took the coat on board of the steamer Orient, plying between this City and Orient, Long Island, and, as it was completely saturated with water, spread it out to dry. On making a thorough examination of the coat it was found to be almost completely covered with blood-stains, which led the boys to suppose that a murder had been committed, and they did not return for the coat until yesterday, when they found that the steamer was gone, and, as she is a freight boat, it was rather doubtful at what time she would return. The boys then took the officer to where the boat was tied to the dock, and he picked up the pair of sculls and found on them the name "Neptune Club." He took the boys to the station-house where they told the same story. When asked why they did not immediately inform the Police, the answer was that they did not know what to do, and were afraid that they would get into some trouble about it. The boys were then allowed to depart and Capt. Williamson detailed officers to make a thorough investigation. Later in the day a gentleman called on the captain and gave his name as Capt. H. W. Howard, of the yacht Plover, now lying in the gap off the Jersey shore. He claimed the boat found by the boys as his property, and says that it was stolen on Thursday evening last. Capt. Howard told Capt. Williamson that on last Thursday afternoon he ordered his steward to come to the City, for the purpose of purchasing some provisions. The steward took the boat in question, and on arriving at the dock tied it up, and went to make his purchases. When he returned he could not find it, nor could he learn from any person about there as to how it had disappeared.

It is the opinion of the Police that the boat was stolen by river thieves for the purpose of robbing some of the vessels along the docks; but no report of any attempt of that kind has been received, and the affair still remains a mystery.

THE TURF.

FALL MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION—THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 14.—The fall meeting of the Kentucky Association commenced to-day, with fine weather and a large attendance of visitors, among whom were a number of leading turfmen from the East. For the first race there were twelve entries and six starters. In the first heat the entries of Megibben and Chaney were badly started, being some distance behind the other four horses. This heat was well contested, Big Fellow winning by a few inches. The second heat was a dead one betw.en Big Fellow and Hazem. Chaney's entry, Dill Wiggins, was distanced and fell apparently lifeless after passing the judges' stand. The third heat was won by Big Fellow with apparent ease.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Phœnix Hotel Stakes for three-year olds; $50 each, play or pay; $250 added; second horse to save his stakes; mile heats.

J. F. McCallie's ch. c. Big Fellow	1	0	1
B. G. Thomas' ch. f. Hazem	2	0	2
W. A. Dun's ch. c. Dud ey	3	3	n.p.
W. T. and H. C. Wall's b. g. Judge Pryor	4	5	n.p.
T. J. Megibben, ch. f., by Asteroid	5	4	n.p.
O. B. Chaney's b. c. Dill Wiggins	6	6	dis.

Time—1:44, 1:45½, 1:49¼.

The second race was for two-year old fillies; $50 entrance, play or pay; $250 added; three-quarter mile dash. There were fourteen entries and ten starters. The best racing families in the State were represented in the race, and as usual there was great interest felt in the result by the breeders. Before the race Leona was largely the favorite in the pools, selling for $150, Katie Pearce $91, Grinstead's entries $68. The race was well contested. The horses were so close together at the judges' stand that many persons supposed it was a dead heat. It was decided that Katie Pearce won, Ewalt & Swmey's ch. f., by Planet, second, Leona third. The others, Robinson & Morgan's br. f. Arcola, by imp. Australian; Salyer's entry, b. f. by Preston; Gilder Rose, Goldmine, Ada Prather, and Megibben's ch. f. by Asteroid, were not placed. Time—1:17¾.

THE CHAMPION STALLION RACE.

The great race for the stallion championship of the United States will take place at the Mystic Park course, Boston, to-day, for a purse of $10,000, the first four horses each to receive a gold medal. The contest is creating a vast amount of excitement throughout the country, and a great crowd of people will doubtless witness the race. There were originally sixteen trotting stallions entered for the purse, representing the best strains of blood in the trotting-stud book. Since the purse closed one of the entries, Strideaway, was destroyed by fire, and the owner of the California horse, Sam Purdy, having died, the nomination became void. This left fourteen in the purse, and eight of them will start, viz.: Mambrino Gift, who has the fastest stallion time on record (2:20); Thomas Jefferson, winner of the $10,000 purse at Buffalo; Smuggler, Henry W. Genet, Wallace, Phil Sheridan, Commonwealth, and Vermont Abdallah. Last night Johnson's Pool-room was crowded with turf men, and the speculation on the race was spirited, although the amounts invested were comparatively small. Mambrino Gift was the favorite, while Jefferson and Smuggler brought about even figures. The following were the averages in the pools:

Mambrino Gift	$60	$50	$50
Thomas Jefferson	26	20	24
Smuggler	20	20	24
Henry W. Genet	13	13	15
Wallace	10	8	
Phil Sheridan			
Commonwealth	16	15	15
Vermont Abdallah			
Total	$144	$126	$128

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

Affairs at the Stock Exchange continue to exhibit a healthy tone, and there is every indication to higher prices. The feature of interest in the market yesterday was the sudden and unexpected rise in what are known on the street as the "Granger Stocks." The advance in the price of these stocks was doubtless attributable to a rumor which prevailed that the decision of the courts at Madison, Wis., was favorable to the railroads. Upon the strength of this report the St. Paul and North-western, the stocks chiefly affected, went up two per cent. Subsequently, however, a reaction took place, when it was discovered that the intelligence could not be confirmed and the stocks exhibited a marked decline. The President of one of the railroads in question stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that his information led him to believe that the decision of the courts would be adverse to the railroads.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange, held yesterday, the decision of the Joint Committees on Trade and on Cotton Receiving, approving of the offer of J. A. Bostwick for warehouses at Staten Island was approved.

The Erie Railway Company has abolished the office of General Manager of the Road, formerly and until recently filled by Mr. J. C. Clark, and has created the position of General Superintendent instead, appointing Mr. E. S. Bowen, late of the Kansas Pacific Railway, to the incumbency thereof. Mr. Clark, superseded, goes to one of the leading Western railways in a responsible capacity.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to membership in the Produce Exchange: James H. Drake, James W. Wenman, and W. B. Rhodes.

Mr. Russell Sage, the President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, states that the company have not, as reported, purchased the Vasco de Gama and the Vancouver. They have, however, leased those vessels for eighteen months.

THE SEWING-MACHINE SWINDLE AGAIN.

Robert J. Mulligan, and two boys, named William J. Corigan and Bernard McLaughlin, were arrested by Detectives Heidelberg and Tilley, yesterday, at No. 304 West Fortieth street, charged with swindling. The prisoners are accused of sending circulars by mail to various parties throughout the country, offering the agency of sewing-machines on receipt of money to pay the necessary charges. Several of the victims by this hoax have addressed complaints to Superintendent Wilhag, alleging that they have lost sums ranging from $15 to $50 by this transaction. The prisoners will be arraigned for trial to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The corner-stone of the memorial chapel of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday afternoon.

A meeting of the general and executive committees of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at No. 18 St. Mark's place on Thursday at 8 P. M.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the Fall book trade sale. The works offered were the Catholic publications of Messrs. P. M. Haverty and D. & J. Sadlier. The attendance of purchasers was small, and the prices obtained were very low.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars will hold a session at Irving Hall this morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at the Academy of Music. Addresses will be delivered by William H. Van Cott, Dr. R. E. Sutton, of Rome, N. Y., and others.

On Sunday night John P. Hodner, of No. 208 East Fifty-ninth street, was seized by a highwayman near his own door, and robbed of $1. An officer of the Nineteenth Precinct arrested the thief. He was yesterday arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Yorkville Police Court, where he gave his name as James Reilly, and was committed for trial.

Edward Brown and Philip Nolan, aged eighteen and nineteen, were held in $1,000 bail each by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a horse and wagon worth $37 from Timothy Ryan, of No. 270 Delancey street. The property was found in the possession of Mrs. Quinn, of No. 159 Mulberry street, but she proved that she bought it for a fair price from the prisoners.

William Williams, who on the 26th ult. robbed the money-drawer in the store of Robert McKeever, No. 125 Third avenue, and who was shot by Officer Nicholson while attempting to escape from the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, was yesterday discharged from Bellevue Hospital, he having recovered from his wound. He was subsequently arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, where he was committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Smith.

BROOKLYN.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions was empaneled yesterday. Judge Morse delivered the usual statutory charge.

Judge Pratt yesterday confirmed the report of the Commissioners in the matter of extending Eighty-sixth street to Gravesend.

A dispatch from Bangall, Dutchess County, N. Y., states that Frank Moulton arrived in that place yesterday, via the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

A general term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn Branch, was opened yesterday, Justices Barnard, Tappen and Talcott presiding. The calendar will be called to-day.

At an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bridge Directors, held yesterday, it was resolved to resume work on the Brooklyn pier during the latter part of this week.

The Burton Dramatic Association will perform "Robert Macaire" and "Love's Sacrifice" at Brooklyn Central Hall, Fulton and Flatbush avenues, this evening, for the benefit of the family of the late George R. Yates.

The sub-committee of eleven, appointed by the Committee of One Hundred, at its last meeting, to take charge of the interests of the organization during the Summer, has issued a call for a meeting of the main body on the 21st inst.

John Uhl, who in a fit of jealousy stabbed his wife, on Aug. 8 last, was yesterday committed by Justice Elliott, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mrs. Uhl, having just recovered from her wounds, appeared in court to prosecute her husband.

On Thursday next a motion on the part of the defendants will be made in the General Term to change the venue in the case of the People against Royal and Rudolph Sammis and Dr. Geo. B. Banks, charged with complicity in the murder of Charles Kelsey, at Huntington, Long Island, two years ago.

Mrs. M. J. Watson, of No. 236 Haleys street, was aroused from sleep about two o'clock yesterday morning by a man who was coolly examining the contents of a bureau drawer in her bed-room, with the assistance of a dark lantern. Mrs. Watson screamed vigorously, but the thief succeeded in escaping by way of the front hall door without molestation.

Yesterday Justice Morse committed Officer Burns, of the Tenth Precinct, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of having committed an outrageous assault on a servant girl named Mary McGuire a few weeks ago. The girl, who has only just recovered, alleges that she asked protection of Burns from a man who was following her, and that the officer led her to the Tivoli Garden and there committed the assault.

The offal dock at Williamsburg is now connected by telegraph with Police Head-quarters. This will greatly facilitate the removal of dead animals from different parts of the city by giving timely notice to the contractor. Mr. J. S. Strnahan announces on the part of the Bridge Company that he is about to take steps to prevent the further use of the company's bulk-head, near the Atlantic Dock, as an offal dock, by Contractor Swift.

LONG ISLAND.

Miss Wildenheim, of Astoria, who was kicked in the face by a horse on Wednesday last, died Saturday from the effects of her wounds.

The boiler of the Long Island Gas Works broke down on Friday last, and as a consequence the city has been unlighted since that time.

About 6:30 Saturday evening a woman named Ellen McGee, residing in Bliswille, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat. Her husband upon returning home from work found her in her bed-room, her clothes saturated with blood, and a gash several inches in length across her throat. Dr. Barnett was immediately summoned and sewed the wound up. Family difficulties are said to be the cause of the act.

Lieut. Gov. Robinson was in Greenport last week, the object of his visit being to inspect the localities in and about Greenport where applications for grants of land under water are pending before the Commissioners of the Land Office. A meeting of the Commissioners is to be held at Albany on the 25th inst., when those who are not in favor of these grants will have an opportunity to be heard. There is a strong feeling at Greenport as well as elsewhere on the island regarding the matter.

STATEN ISLAND.

A band of gypsies, numbering about twenty, men, women, and children, are encamped on the Richmond Turnpike, near Silver Lake, New-Brighton.

The Board of Trustees of New-Brighton give notice that the special assessment for the widening of the Shore Road in the Third and Fourth Wards is now due and payable to the Treasurer. Five per cent. will be added at the end of thirty days.

The Staten Island Shooting Association, at their annual meeting, heard reports read which proved the association to be in a very prosperous and satisfactory condition. Dr. Rogerson was re-elected President, J. F. Rathyan, Secretary, and C. M. Johnson, Treasurer, by acclamation.

The body of an unknown drowned man was picked up near Robbins' Reef, on Saturday, and taken to Bergen Point, N. J. From the description of the clothing it is supposed to be that of Charles Lambert, who was drowned on Wednesday evening last by being run down in a small boat off Fort Columbus by the Staten Island ferry-boat Middletown. There were two men in the boat at the time, one of them from Staten Island.

The drought in Richmond County is daily increasing in severity. There has been no rain there for two months; the ground is parched, the grass is all withered, and the roads are becoming almost impassable in consequence of the clouds of suffocating dust. Two swamps near Concord are on fire, and have been burning for three or four days, having been set on fire by some workmen engaged there. The dry turf burns like charcoal or peat, and cannot be extinguished until rain falls in liberal quantities.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics reports 104 deaths in Newark last week.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $9,905 78 in taxes and assessments last week.

The East New-Jersey Baptist Sunday School Convention and Institute will meet at the Baptist church in Bergen to-morrow.

James Cline, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his leg crushed between the bumpers of two coal cars at Coalport late on Saturday night.

A night or two since a man named Staples, residing in Jersey City, was attacked by highwaymen on the Fort Lee road, and robbed of $65, which he had just received in payment for a horse.

A large deposit of white clay such as is used in the manufacture of queensware, has been discovered near Hackettstown. The only other known deposit of this clay in the country is at Trenton.

The committee of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County appointed to investigate the charges of fraud against Freeholder Coyle held two sessions, and decided that the evidence taken was sufficient to exonerate the accused.

Carrie Fredericks, the young girl who is accused of infanticide, was brought to Newark yesterday, from Hadden, Mass., where she was arrested by Detective Becker. Coroner Osborne admitted her to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

A printer named C. E. Sangarde accomplished the feat of walking sixty-four miles in eleven hours and fifty minutes yesterday morning, having previously made a wager of $100 that he could walk that distance in twelve hours. The route selected was from Cortlandt Street Ferry, Jersey City, to New-Brunswick, N. J., and return.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at the dock in front of the Latourette House, Bergen Point, yesterday morning. The body, which was very much decomposed, was removed to Brady's Morgue. It is supposed to be the remains of the man Fitch, who committed suicide from a Cortlandt street ferry-boat about three weeks ago.

A man named John Colgan was assaulted and beaten Saturday night by John Coffee. The latter was drunk, and Colgan was endeavoring to assist him, when he turned upon and beat him in a brutal manner. If the wounded man recovers, which is very doubtful, he will lose the sight of one eye. Coffee, who is an applicant for appointment on the Police force, was arrested and placed under bonds to answer.

Patrick McDonald, Morris Welsh, and Thomas McGuire, who were arrested on Sunday night for the theft of freight on board the steamer Pembroke of the Cardiff line, were taken before Justice Keese in Jersey City yesterday morning and discharged for want of evidence. At the time of the arrest the sailors of the vessel offered some resistance to the officers, but no fight ensued, and but one man was knocked down and he was not seriously hurt.

The East Newark Methodist Church has become involved in financial difficulties, and it is very probable that it will be sold by the Sheriff at an early day. The total indebtedness is about $21,000, of which $10,000 is for the site, $5,914 for carpenter work, and $5,791 for mason work. The total available assets of the church amount to only $4,422, and it is necessary to raise at least $8,000 immediately. An appeal for assistance will be made to the Methodists of the district.

Edward Keogh, the laborer, who was arrested at Newark for drunkeness, and upon whom some suspicion rests of being concerned in the murder of Alfred Mahon, at Morristown, has been committed to the county jail under the Vagrancy act to give the authorities an opportunity of ascertaining whether the suspicions against him have any foundation. He admits that he worked on the new asylum, and was engaged in a row at Morristown last Tuesday, the day on which Mahon was killed.

A desperate bar-room fight took place yesterday morning in a saloon at the corner of Clinton and Fourth streets, Hoboken. Edward Smith went in there and commenced to abuse James McCarty, the proprietor, when the latter pitched him out into the street. Smith then picked up a large stone and threw it into one of the windows, when McCarty pulled a revolver and fired at him, the bullet just grazing his side. Officer Breen then took the two men into custody, and they were locked up to await an examination.

Charges of malfeasance in office have been preferred against Peter A. Van Syckle, Clerk of Sussex County. An affadavit has been made by Charles M. Woodruff, formerly an assistant in the County Clerk's office, setting forth that Van Syckle has been in the habit of making excessive charges for recording deeds and papers, and he enumerates a number of instances in proof of his assertion. Mr. Van Syckle does not deny the charges, but justifies himself on the ground that he only followed the example of his predecessors in office. It is also charged against Van Syckle that he attempted to bribe the Grand Jury when the charges were brought to their notice. The case will be officially investigated.

VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The New-York Association of the Veterans of the Mexican War yesterday celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico by the Army of the United States, under Gen. Scott. The veterans, to the number of about ninety, assembled at the Worth Monument at 11 o'clock A. M., and, preceded by the Navy-yard Band, marched down Broadway to the City Hall. Here they were reviewed by the Common Council, and then marched to Peck slip, where the steamer Henry Smith was in readiness to take them to Harlem River Park. Arrived at the park a picnic was inaugurated. The families and friends of many of the veterans had accompanied the party, and a programme of dancing and other amusements had been arranged accordingly. These were carried out with unflagging zest, interspersed only with refreshment, till 6 o'clock P. M., when the chief event of the day took place, namely, the address by Hon. Rodman M. Price, Ex-Governor of the State of New-Jersey, the orator of the occasion. Seated upon the platform with the Committee of Reception were Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, United States Army; Rear Admiral Walker, United States Navy; Col. Broome, United States Marines; Col. Tompkins, Gen. Graham, Capt. Vance, Gen. Ward, a number of distinguished persons. Letters had been received and read from Gens. Hooker, Burnside, Shields, Pillow, and others, who were unavoidably absent. Gen. Sweeny briefly introduced Ex-Gov. Price to those present. After briefly narrating the causes which led to the war Gov. Price related the story of the campaign, beginning with the capture of Vera Cruz and ending with the Mexican capital itself. He concluded with a glowing tribute to the bravery, skill, and general character of the men participating in the war.

BEQUESTS OF A SPANIARD TO NEW-YORK INSTITUTIONS.

The will of Don Bartolomé Blanco de Lema, a native of the town of Cee, Province of Gallicia, Spain, who died in this City, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The will is written in the Spanish language, and was made and executed on the 16th of August, 1845. To his mother he left $10,000, and in case her death should take place before his own, he directed that $2,000 of that sum should be given to the poor of his native place, $2,000 to the church, and the remaining $6,000 to his six brothers and sisters, to whom he also left $12,000 each. To the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of New-York he gave $2,000. To the Half Orphan Asylum of New-York, $1,000. To the poor of New-York, $3,000, to be distributed by the Mayor. To each of the Roman Catholic Churches in the City and County of New-York, the Cathedral excluded, $500. To the American Bible Society, $1,000. To the Spanish Benevolent Society, $500. To the most indigent widows in the City of New-York, $1,000, to be distributed by the Mayor. To the widows of his native town, $500. To the poor of the prison of the City of New-York, $1,000, to be distributed by the Mayor. To the House of the Blind of the City of New-York, $500. To a pious school that may be established in the town of Cee, $7,000. The remainder of his property to be equally distributed among his brothers and sisters. Messrs. José Manzanedo, and John Caswell, of this City, are appointed executors in the will, and in case of their death, the two brothers of the deceased, Andres and Manuel Blanco de Lema, to act in their stead.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Inquests were yesterday held by Coroner Croker in the cases of Morris Splane, who was run over and killed by a train on the Hudson River Railway on the 9th inst., and Haines C. Flewellin, who met his death in a similar manner on the Harlem Railroad on the 10th inst. The jury rendered verdicts of accidental death in both cases, and exonerated the railroad companies from all blame.

RAID ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, made a descent, on Sunday night, on the disorderly house No. 157 Wooster street, and arrested Wm. G. Valentine and Annie Valentine, the proprietors, besides five other inmates. At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Morgan discharged all the parties, but made it imperative on the proprietors to close up the place.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—Spanish Gold, 183@186. Exchange quiet and steady. On the United States 60 days Currency, 68@70 premium; short sight, 73@75 premium; 60 days Gold, 83@85 premium; short sight, 88@90 premium; on London, 115@118 premium; on Paris, 90@92 premium.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$00	Western Union...	79⅞	700	Lake Shore...	s3. 75¼
1200	do...	79⅞	800	do...	75⅝
2700	do...	79⅝	1100	do...	75
2373	do...	79⅝	300	do...	b3. 75
500	do...	79⅝	200	do...	s3. 74⅞
300	do...	b3. 79⅜	200	do...	b3. 74⅞
200	do...	79⅜	500	do...	75
210	do...	b3. 79⅜	800	do...	b3. 75
300	do...	79⅜	900	do...	75⅛
1800	do...	b3. 80	1000	do...	75¼
500	do...	80	500	do...	c. 75¼
2500	do...	79⅝	1000	do...	75⅜
900	do...	b3. 79⅝	500	do...	b3. 75⅜
500	do...	79⅝	500	do...	s3. 75⅜
1000	Pacific Mail..s3.	48⅜	300	do...	75½
100	do...	s3. 48⅜	300	do...	b3. 75½
300	do...	48⅝	200	Rock Island...	100⅝
300	do...	b3. 48⅝	200	do...	101
300	do...	48⅞	100	do...	b3. 100⅞
400	do...	48¾	100	do...	101
1000	N. Y. C. & H...	104⅝	500	Union Pacific...	33⅛
100	do...	s3. 104⅝	1000	do...	33⅜
100	do...	104⅜	1500	do...	33⅜
200	Erie...	s3. 34⅜	1000	do...	33⅜
800	do...	34⅜	600	do...	s3. 33⅜
1500	do...	b3. 34⅜	1000	do...	s3. 33⅜
1000	St. Paul...	32⅝	100	do...	33⅝
200	do...	32⅞	500	do...	c. 33⅝
136	Morris & Essex...	96½	1600	do...	33⅜
2100	Tel. & Wabash.	32⅞	2300	do...	33⅞
900	do...	33	600	do...	b3. 34
100	do...	b3. 33	100	do...	b3. 34⅛
100	Ohio & Miss...	24⅝	1500	do...	34⅜
200	do...	24½	1300	do...	34⅜
300	C., C. & I. C...	8⅛	300	do...	s3. 33⅞
800	North-western...	35⅞	2500	do...	33⅞
800	do...	36			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$36,000	U. S. 5-20 Reg.'62....	112⅛	
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C.'62....	112⅛	
36	do....	c.116¾	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'67....	116⅞	
28,000	do....	116⅝	
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R.'67....	116¾	
2,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C....	112	

$66,000	U. S. 5s, '81. Reg....	112¼	
10,000	do....	112⅜	
30,000	do. b. c. 83....	112⅜	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '81. C....	b. c.112⅜	
40,000	U. S. 6s 10-40 C....	b. c.110⅜	
11,000	U. S. 6s C....	112.117⅝	
21,000	do....	s3.117⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, new series....	b. c. 53	
1,052	Ohio 6s, '81..	103	
60,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	107¼	
25,000	do....	107⅜	
3,000	D. M. & T. 1st.	98	
2,000	C. Pac. G. b'ds.	90½	
17,000	do....	90⅝	
8,000	Un. Pacific 1st.	83⅛	
3,000	U. P. 7s L. G.	85¼	
1,000	U. P. Sink. Fd.	73⅞	
11,000	do....	74	
1,000	U. P. Ln. & Due.	83⅜	
1,000	C. & P. con. S. F.	100	
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	71	
1,000	Tol., D. & W. 1st. Ext. Div.	80	
10,000	Canada S. 1st.	53	
30	Ger. Am. Bank..	88	
20	Ninth Nat. Bank.	105	
100	Ins. Co. of N. A.	35½	
75	Mer. Bank.. b. c.	116	
100	Quick. Im.. b. c.	34	
160	do....	33	
2,000	N. H. & H. b. c.	103	
100	Chic. & N. W.. b. c.	35⅞	
300	do....	b3. 36	
1000	do....	36	
200	do....	36	
200	Wa. U. Tel. b. c.	83	
1500	do....	79⅞	
400	do....	c. 79⅞	
400	do....	b3. 80	
100	do....	80⅛	
100	do....	b3. 80⅛	
600	do....	s3. 80⅛	
100	do....	80⅛	
100	do....	b3. 80⅛	
200	do....	s3. 80	
100	do....	b3. 80⅛	
1200	do....	80⅜	
700	do....	b3. 80⅜	
1400	do....	80⅜	
100	do....	s3. 34⅜	
300	do....	b3. 80⅜	
1400	do....	80⅜	
100	do....	s3. 80⅜	
200	do....	80⅜	
300	do....	b3. 80⅜	
200	Panama.. b. c.	113	
300	Pac. Mail.. b. c.	48¾	
200	do....	b3. 48⅝	
100	do....	48⅝	
1400	do....	s3. 48⅝	
2800	do....	48⅝	
1500	do....	79¼	
300	do....	b3. 79⅝	
100	Del., L. & W. b. c.	102	
100	Chic. & R. I.. b. c.	101¼	
500	do....	101	
1000	do....	b3. 101	
200	do....	100⅞	

100	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	95¼	
100	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	84	
100	Alton & T. H. 1st.	75	
100	Alton & T. H. pf.	90	
100	Clev. & P. C. & S.	100	
100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	86⅝	
100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	90	
500	Col., C. & Ind. C.	70¼	
100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	2d. 25	
100	Hilton E. T. H.	1st. 83	
1000	Allen. & T. H.	2d. 73	
500	Bells. & S. I. R.	1st. 85	
100	T., P. & W., D.	73	
100	Gt. West. 1st, '88.	83	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Mercantile	116
American Exchange	112	Merchants'	118
Bks. & Brks. Ass'n	75	Merchants' Exch'ge	106½
Central National	98	Metropolitan	128
Chatham	130	New-York	129½
City	300	New-York County	200
Commercial	100	North National	100
Fourth National	100	Park	137
Fulton	140	People's	140
Hanover	99	Phœnix	100
Irving	127	Republic	105½
Manhattan	148	St. Nicholas	105
Marine	115	State of New-York	110
Mechanics'	134	Union	139

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 14.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old		
City 6s, new	104	104⅛
Camden and Amboy	127¼	127½
Pennsylvania Central	53⅜	53¾
Reading	55¼	55⅜
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	32½	33
Northern Central	39⅞	40
Lehigh Navigation	45⅛	45⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD, AND TOLEDO, Canada Southern and Detroit Railroad stock and bonds wanted for good New-York City real estate by

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN,
No. 3 Pine st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 13, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	14	Moss, bales	150
Beeswax, lbs	12	Spts. Turp. bbls	79
Cotton, bales	4,112	Resin, bbls	769
Copper, bbls	83	Oil-cake, pks	1,228
Copper, cakes	193	Perk, pks	130
Dried Fruit, pks	544	Cut Meats, pks	65
Eggs, bbls	609	Butter, pks	1,907
Flour, bbls	10,524	Cheese, pks	3,762
Wheat, bushels	250,000	Lard, pkgs	954
Corn, bushels	23,547	Rice, pkgs	169
Oats, bushels	72,111	Starch, bxs	1,150
Malt, bushels	750	Tobacco, hhds	74
Flaxseed, bags	8	Tobacco, lvs & cs	1,975
Beans, bbls	29	Whisky, bbls	705
Peas, bushels	351	Wool, bales	150
Hides, No	6,027	Wine, (Cal.,) pkgs	25
Hides, bales	18	Wine, gallons	18,737
Leather, sides	4,250		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the ship Inspector, for London—43 bbls. Wax, 1,500 bbls. Oil-cake, 2,992 bushels Wheat, 303 hhds. Tobacco, 2,500 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Ruphrosyne, for Lisbon—17,000 bushels Wheat, 15,240 Staves.

By the steamer Rio, for Nassau—557 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. Meal, 200 reams Paper, 25 bags Coffee, 5 pks. Tea, 12 bxs. Tobacco, 10 bbls. Sugar, 11 pks. Butter, 10 bxs. Cheese, 100 bags Rice, 455 gallons Kerosene, 25 bbls. Bread, 20 bbls. Biscuits, 1,125 bags Corn, 25 bxs. Soap, 1,000 bxs. Fish, 175 bbls. Hominy, 20 bbls. Syrup, 11,539 feet Lumber.

By the bark Europa, for Bremen—5,106 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 100 bbls. Paraffine Oil.

By the ship Falkwan, for Liverpool—32,975 bushels Wheat, 2,533 bags Oil-cake, 641 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Resin.

CANDLES—Have been selling moderately in job lots, w. h. Adamantine quoted at 13c. @18c.; Paraffine, 26c. @27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c. @39c.; Stearic, 23c. @29c., ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been held more firmly on lighter offerings, but the demand has been moderate. House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel at $11. American Gas, $7@$7 75, Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been very quiet throughout, with Maracaibo quoted at 29c. @31c., Caracas at 14½c. @30c.; Guayaquil at 10½c. @11c., and San Domingo at 6¾c. @ 7½c. gold.

COFFEE—A very limited inquiry prevails for stock on the basis of previous quotations, which are somewhat nominal. A lot of 500 bags Rio, by the Ontario, has been deducted from the stock reported as for shipment. There have been no arrivals direct from Rio this week. The week's sales have been 6,902 bags. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands this evening embraces 62,939 bags here, 38,105 bags at Baltimore, 9,015 bags at Hampton Roads, 1,500 bags at Savannah, 4,000 bags at Mobile, and 2,500 bags at New-Orleans. We quote in open invoices thus: Rio, or luary, 14c. @14¼c.; fair, 15¾c. @16c.; good, 17¼c. @17½c.; prime, 18¾c. @19c., gold. Java, 26c. @27c.; Mocha, 29½c. @30c., gold; Java, regular, 22c.; Maracaibo, 19c. @19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c. @18c. Costa Rica, 16c. @18½c.; Mexican, 16½c. @18c.; San Domingo, 14c. @14½c.; Laguayra, 17c. @ 19c.; Ceylon, 17c. @19c.; Savanilla, 16c. @18c.; Curacoa, 16c. @17c., and Jamaica, 20c. @21c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery at steady prices for old, but at ⅛c. @⅜-16c. off current quotations for new crop from dock. The sales of Upland for last week have been 1,000 bales, (of which 100 bales were new crop from dock,) including 1,373 bales to shippers, and 652 bales to spinners. And for forward delivery a fairly active trade has been reported at an advance of ⅛c. @¼c. over the closing rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,700 bales, (of which 5,100 bales were on Saturday evening,16,600 bales to-day,) and 3,100 bales at the call, on the basis of Low Middling, with the market steady, closing at 19 13-16c. @15 27-32c.; October, 15 17-32c.; November, 15½c.; December, 15 19-32c.; January, 15¾c.; February, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; March, 16¼c.@ 16 5-16c.; April, 16 9-16c.@16 23-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,112 bales, including 54 bales from Norfolk, 1,071 bales from Savannah, 717 bales from Charleston, 1,379 bales from New-Orleans, and 891 bales by railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 5,503 bales, and thus far this week 8,814 bales, against 5,389 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,082 bales, against 3,454 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 2,336 bales; to the Continent, bales; stock in New-York, 29,501 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 204,633 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18⅜

CORDAGE—Has been quite moderately sought after since our last, with Manilla Cordage, size above 12 thread, quoted nominally steady at 16c.; do. 6 thread and 9 thread do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter), 17c.; do., 3 thread, (⅜ inch diameter), 17½c.; Manilla Hay Rope, 16¾c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19c., Tarred 17c.; Manilla, 15¼c.; fine thread Manilla, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 12c.; Sisal, above 12 thread, 12¼c.; do. 6 thread and 9 thread, 13½c.; do., 12 thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12 thread, 12¾c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch,) and Hay Rope, 13½c.; do. do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch,) and Hay Rope, 13c.

EGGS—Have been more sought after and held more firmly at from 18..@24c. for ordinary to extra choice, main call having been for stock available at from 19c.@ 21c. for fair to prime.

FISH—There has been more activity noted in this line, with values well supported. Dry Cod quoted firm at $4 50@$4 62½ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$18; No. 2 do. at $8@$11; No. 3 at $5@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box, small lots ruling higher; Dutch Herring, $¢ 100 at $3 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been fairly active at about steady rates. The main inquiry has been for shipping Extras at from $5 10@$5 40 for standard to good lines, the English $5 35@$5 60; Trade brands have been rather more freely dealt in within the previous range, Minnesota stock being in most favor. A limited demand prevails for Superfine and No. 2 on the basis of our quotations. The sales since our last have been 15,800 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $5 40@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$5, chiefly at $4 65@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 10@$5 40; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $5 60@ $6 30; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly within the range of $5 10@$5 40; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$6 50; poor to choice Extra Genesee at ship'g, at $5 25@$6; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 35@$7 50; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 35@$7 50; Western Mills Wheat Extras, $5 60@ $8 10; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8; Extra Genesee, $5 50 @$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 45@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales were 6,400 bbls. shipping stock within our range.....Southern Flour has been moderately active, and without material alteration as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl.....Canada Flour continues quite dull and nominal.....Rye Flour has been in moderate request within range of from $4 30@ $5 60 for use in choice Superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 50 for Superfine, ₱ bbl.....Corn-meal has been fairly active within the range of from $4 15@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $4 20@$4 60 for Jersey, $4 70@$4 75 for Golden Ear, and $5 @$5 25 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,300 bbls., in lots.....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 70@$2 10 ₱ 100 lbs.....Oat-meal quiet at $7@$7 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Of new crop Valencia Raisins, 500 bxs. sold (the first this season,) at 11¾c. ₱ lb. Citron quoted at 31c., on a moderate demand. Market otherwise quiet, but steady.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more active and quoted at about 1c. a bushel higher. The demand has been mostly for export. The business has been largely in new stock. Sales, 50 bales Bagging on private terms. Also, graded stock at our quotations. Prime to choice old Spring, especially Milwaukee, has been scarce, and held above the views of buyers. White Wheat has been offered much less freely, and has been in very good request for export at former rates. Red Winter Wheat has been fairly active at about former rates. Amber Winter has been held more confidently, but has been rather quiet. Rye has been reported, since our last, of 197,000 bush., at 90c.@92½c. for No. 1 Spring, mostly ear stock; $1 24@$1 25 for old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, old lots, with $1 25 reported bid, and May $1 29@$1 30 asked for strictly prime to choice; $1 18@$1 19 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 19 for prime; $1 17 @1 19 for old No. 2 North-west, chiefly at $1 19 for prime; $1 17@$1 19 for fair to choice old No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 14@$1 16 for No. 3 Spring; $1 16 for old Chicago Spring, ungraded stock; $1 15 for ungraded Iowa Spring, (10,000 bushels;) $1 13@$1 28 for other ungraded Spring; car stock; $1 19@$1 25 for new Red Western, chiefly at $1 23 for good average stock, afloat; $1 20 for old Red Western, in store; $1 25@$1 28 for new Amber Western, car stock; $1 28@$1 42 for White Western, mainly at $1 39 for prime Toledo, and $1 35 for fair average Western.....Corn has been depressed and quoted decidedly lower, on a very moderate movement, partly for export, closing heavily, under more urgent offerings of stock, chiefly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 121,000 bushels, part to arrive soon, at 95c.@97c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing with 95c. reported as the best bid for prime, for prompt delivery, and 95c. asked for early arrivals; 96c.@97c. for Yellow Western, and 93c.@94c. for rejected stock.....Rye dull; new quoted at 90c.@ 93c. on sales of small lots. Old nominal; state in store last sold at $1 ₱ bushel.....Barley neglected and nominal for prompt delivery.....For forward delivery, a bid of $1 20 was reported for four-rowed State.....Barley-malt quoted steady on better demand; 15,000 bushels Western changed hands on private terms.....Oats have been in limited request and much lower and irregular in price, with sales reported since our last of 36,500 bushels at 60c.@64½c. for inferior to strictly prime new Mixed Western, closing at 62½c. for average Toledo; and 64c.@67c. for New White do.....For No. 2 less activity within the range of $22@$23 ₱ ton.....Hay and Straw essentially as last quoted.....Stock of Grain in store at this port, 968,825 bushels Wheat, 1,653,871 bushels Corn, 17,892 bushels Rye, 528 bushels Barley, 136,415 bushels Malt, 78,236 bushels Oats, and 1,071 bushels Peas.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1874. Sept. 14.	1874. Sept. 7.	1873. Sept. 15.
Wheat, bushels	968,825	1,013,581	29,223
Corn, bushels	1,653,371	1,827,385	2,283,784
Oats, bushels	78,236	181,390	533,572
Barley, bushels	528	528	6,021
Rye, bushels	17,592	17,892	51,265
Peas, bushels	1,071	2,015	6,355
Malt, bushels	136,815	143,565	229,994
Grand total	2,861,738	3,186,358	3,140,214

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive at former rates. We quote: Bags at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10¼c.@10½c.; Domestic Bagging at 14c.@14½c. Sales, 50 bales Bagging on private terms.

HEMP—Has been very quiet since our last at previous figures. We quote: American Hemp at $140@$150 for undressed, and $220@$300 for dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9c.@9½c. gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold. Jute Butts, 2c.@2 11-16c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been quoted about steady, but have been inactive; sales, 800 Entre Rios and 1,800 City Slaughter on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been moderately active at $1 65@$1 75 for Eastern, ₱ thousand. Lime has been in demand, with common Rockland quoted at $1 10@$1 25, and Lump at $1 60@$1 75; State at $1@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement at $4 25@ $4 50: Roman, $4 25@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 25@$1 40 for home use and shipment, ₱ bbl. Lumber has been in good demand, limited request, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$20 for lots to order, and $14@$16 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $23@$30; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@22c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request and held with firmness. The main demand has been for grades united to refining. Sales have been made at 30c. of Barbuma, T. R. Dutzer sold for self 271 hhds. and 36 tcs. Zeza at 42c. ₱ gallon. An invoice of 167 hhds. and 15 tcs. Caibarien, just arrived, has not yet been marketed. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) at 41½c.; Grocery do. at 46c. @48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@ 46c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 44c.@47c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@84c., the latter for very fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand, mostly for export, at rather firmer prices, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls. Strained at $2 25@$2 30; 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 60, and 600 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.....Tar dull at old rates. City Pitch quiet; quoted at $2 50 ₱ bbl.....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand at about previous rates; sales, 150 bbls. Merchantable, 44c.@47c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@84c., the latter for very fancy.

NAVY STORES—Have been quoted nominal; the last sale was reported at 4 11-16c., gold, in bond.

OILS—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry noted in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9½c. @9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family at 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

RICE—Has been held with confidence; holders, in some instances, claiming an advance of 1-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb. on our quotations, which, however, represent the basis of actual dealings. Sales have been made to-day of 400 bags, including 2,200 bxs., including 2,200 bxs. Centrifugal and Derosne, at 9¾c.@9 7-16c.; 14 hhds. common, Muscovado at 8¼c.; and 200 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c. Other sales were rumored, embracing two cargoes for Refining stock, but without reliable particulars. On Saturday evening 73 bxs. Centrifugal were sold at 9¾c., and 416 bags Clayed at 9c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining at 8¼c.; good do., 8¾c.; prime do. at 8¾c.; fair to very choice Grocery, at 8¾c.@9¾c.; No. 12 Box clayed stock at 8¾c.@9c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@ 9¾c.; Manila bags, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 7¼c.@ 8¼c.; Melado, 8c.@9½c. Refined Sugars have been fairly active, with Crushed quoted at 11c., Powdered at 10¾c., Granulated at 10¾c., A's at 10⅜c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been firm and moderately active, with sales reported of 228,000 lbs. About good common to strictly prime at 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb.....Stearine dull, easier, and irregular, though most holders claim previous prices for the better qualities. Sales 10,000 lbs. prime, in bbls., reported at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted firm, on a moderately active inquiry. Sales 1,080 half chests Green, and 1,000 half chests Oolong on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Long Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congou, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@ $1 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 05 ₱ gallon. Sales, 250 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the way of berth Freights have been moderately active in the line of Grain engagements, at steady rates, but otherwise comparatively limited, at somewhat irregular quotations. The offerings of produce were mostly for British ports. Continental berth freights having been quite dull. The chartering business was somewhat checked in the way of tonnage and filling the Petroleum trade, but at low and irregular figures. Vessels were in rather better request for the Grain trade, but the bids were low and unsatisfactory, checking negotiations. The market otherwise was very quiet.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 48,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₱ bushel; 260 bales Cotton, part at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5s. 6d. per bbl.; 500 Oak Staves, 30 tons Wet-salted Hides at 20s.; 170 tons Provisions at 22s. 6d.@25c.; 15 tons Leather at 30s. Also a German brig, 283 tons, with Sugar, ₱ bushel from Cerro Azul, at 7¾.....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour (to fill up) on private terms; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d. ₱ bushel.....For Glasgow, by steam, 55 tons Provisions, at 25s.@30s. ₱ ton.....For Bristol, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 5½d. ₱ bushel.....For an Irish port, east coast, direct, an Italian brig, 428 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters grain, at 4s. 6d. ₱ quarter.....For Cork and orders, a British brig, with about 2,200 bbls. Naphtha-rumored, but without reliable particulars; also an American bark, 644 tons, now at Bath, Me., with Phosphates, from Bull River, at 32s.....For Havre, a British bark, 713 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.....For the Continent direct, a German ship with about 10,000 bbls Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.....For Bremen, by sail, 100 cases Tobacco on private terms, and a German ship, 768 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 tons Provisions at 20s. ₱ ton; also, a German bark, 578 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.....For Alexandria, an Italian brig, 335 tons, hence, with about 9,000 cases and 500 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms.....For Rio Janeiro, a brig, with Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 15 ₱ bbl.....For Pernambuco, a British brig, 265 tons, hence, with general cargo, and bound to New-York, at $4,400, currency, with option of Portland at $4,750, currency, and port charges.....For Jamaica, an American brig, 338 tons, with Staves, from Norfolk, at $13, and back, with Logwood, to a port north of Hatteras, at $5.....For Key West, an American schooner, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and back with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $11.....For New-York, three schooners, with Plaster, reported from Cape Breton, at $2; and several schooners, with Ice, from Kennebec, at $1.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 14—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32@32¼.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2 9-16 ₱ cent., which is 7-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 32¼@32⅝.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is strong; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.; sales 20,000 bales, including 6,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive buoyant, mainly for the next crop; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, have been made at quotations ranging from 8d. to 8¼d., and do., nothing below Low Middling, at from 8d. to 8¼d.

1:30 P. M.—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary or deliverable October and November, at 8d. Further sales of new crop shipments have been made at the previous quotations. Breadstuffs—Corn, 35s. 9d.@36s. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 64s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 10,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands nothing below Low Middling shipped September and October, 18 1-16d.; do., do. deliverable September and October, at 7 15-16d.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Tallow, 41s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 2s. 2½d. gold.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 14, 1874.

Yesterday being a Hebrew holiday, trade in Beeves was small and slow, but improved on this forenoon, when sales of poor quality Steers, from common and lean to coarse and moderately-fed Beeves, were easier than such have been for several weeks past. Trade continues firm in Beeves, from fair to good, with a brisk demand for choice quality Steers. On both days prices ranged from 7¼c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 4½ cwt. to 9½ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 59 lbs., net. Milch Cows sold from $70@$80 ₱ head, there being no demand for poor quality Cows. Smooth quality Veals continue firm and free of sale from 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Dressed Calves also easy of sale from 3¾c.@6c. ₱ lb., and at $12 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs of coarse quality were less slow of sale than they have been for the past six or eight weeks. The demand for fair quality of Sheep was firm at fair rates. Sheep sold from 4¼c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Lambs from 6c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; cull Lambs from 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; City-dressed, grass-fed, from 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.; corn-fed from 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Trade slightly better.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—W. Thompson & Co. sold for Rankin & Co. 90 common Steers, mixed Cherokees and Indianas, at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 16 Common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for self, held on sale 17 Indiana and 15 Kentucky Steers. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 81 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 7½ to 8½ cwt.; for H. Livingstone 33 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 20 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for self 28 Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 96 fair Illinois Steers from 11½c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 85 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 97 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 100 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@ 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 76 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. S. J. Clarke sold for self 23 State Bulls at 3c. ₱ lb., weight 931 lbs., gross, ₱ head; G. H. Williams sold for self 76 steers from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; T. Gibbs held on sale for customers 72 choice Illinois Steers, live weight 1,510 lbs., ₱ head; D. Waixel sold for Morris Waixel & Co. 71 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. for 64, and 6¾ cwt. for 6; also, 40 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 32 generally good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., and $1 off ₱ head; 80 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; Weidme

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

On Central Park, near 6th av. *Boarding and Day School for* primary department. *Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.*

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.

BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 202 MADISON AV.,

BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,

Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av., and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

under the direction of

PROF. S. B. MILLS.

A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Sciences. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,

RESERVOIR PARK,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

will reopen at

NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,

on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,

For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c., Reopens Sept. 21

Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.

SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.

CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.

A. COLIN, M. E.,

Late Engineer Corps. U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,

will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MADAME O. du SILVA

AN.

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens No. 19 West 38th st., N. Y., Sept. 23. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)

Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.

Only eight boarding pupils received.

Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

at

NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,

OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed, and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.

E. A. GIBBENS, D. BEACH, Jr.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.

For circulars or admission, address

L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MISS SPRING'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.

Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., at this well-known Institution. Advantages equal to the best.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st, (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her

KINDERGARTEN

will enter on its third year on the same day.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard College, is limited to seventeen pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address 115 East 26th st., (formerly 129 East 24th st.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 23. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse's, 9 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel. Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining the best and thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building lighted by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best references at home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training. Military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

MAPLE HALL, INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 125th st., New-York.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully situated; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

MRS. SYLVANUS REEDS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, re-opens Oct. 1. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them. Mrs. REED and Miss DAU will receive applications in person or by letter.

MR. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 231 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charges. $300 instruction and board.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES' at Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 23. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. A new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, home-like, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. P. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. MYRICK, A. M., Superintendent.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 350 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOW FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents.—Yonkers Military Institute. PHILIP MARCH, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MARION CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Marion, S. C. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

NO. 620 5TH AV.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children

Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 81st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 81st st., New-York.

SEABURY SEMINARY,

No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys' under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M.

Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.

For particulars address

A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

FALL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, Sept. 23 and 24, at 9 A. M. For catalogue and June entrance examination papers, address Prof. SAML. KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 39th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.

No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.

Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.

FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

NO. 50 WEST 42D ST.,

RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

MISS PERINE.

No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD & CO.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys, Newark, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 59 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES DORESMUS

Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

WANTED—A STRICT, THOROUGH SCHOOL FOR a Miss of sixteen, where she will be compelled to work and study. Address J. B., Box No. 85 *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.

A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st. Address by letter until Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. E. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls, Flushing, Long Island.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.

Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

MISS M. W. WARREN.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 23, in Sunday-school room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. Society of Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS S. ST. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

CLAVERACK College and R. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres

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WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.

Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.

Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	John Brooks,	Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Anchincloss,	Adam T. Bruce,	John L. Melcher,
John Adriance,	Benjamin Curtis,	Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance,	Henry Day,	Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	Jas. B. Gouldy,	James Somerville
John S. Boyd,	Parker Handy,	Homer H. Stuart.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

Founded A. D. 1830.

Rev. HENRY R. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal,

No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children No. 12 East 47th st.,

Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at

Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.

An early attendance is specially requested.

School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.

Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. R. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. E. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDS. N.

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERman Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.

Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE BUKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native and experienced Numerical and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

WITH KINDERGARTEN,

No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.

Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

School year will open Sept. 16.

For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

will reopen, No. 15 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL,—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COUB, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.

JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE RE opened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND Boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 28th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

EBZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 9.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.

CHARLES R. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

MISS. BURGESS

WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THOROugh instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.

GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN and private instruction. Circulars sent.

THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON Av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. R. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $272. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 46th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)

Collegiate Institute,

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.

NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 14th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.

References:

Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALTER HOLLADAY.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Washington Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.

M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown College, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st.—Arithmetic, Book-keeping, higher Mathematics, Correspondence; twenty-four Writing lessons, $2 50. Backward persons taught privately; ladies' department.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN FOR SOME YEARS AT the head of a department in a large school in New-York City, proposes to take four young children for board and instruction at her home, in one of the most beautiful towns near to the City. Address F. S. H., Box No. 78, Flushing, Long Island.

A STUDENT IN UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMinary, New-York City, wishes one or more pupils in Latin and Greek; other branches if desired; testimonials of highest order. Address E. L. M., No. 9 University place, Room No. 37.

A HARVARD GRADUATE WISHES ONE OR two evening pupils. Address A. Z., Box No. 179